ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28522—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1891.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all Respectable Wine Merchants.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	20 4
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	21 8
Heart Bottle	24 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	29 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th Aug.
¶ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
¶ SIAM	3011	600	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
¶ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
P.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
¶ SIAM	3011	600	H. T. Weighell	17th "
P.L. CATHAY	3283	70	A. Symons	24th "
¶ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
P.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
¶ SIAM	3011	600	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.L. OCEANA	6198	1700	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
¶ ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	5th "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

¶ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3327	700	C. H. S. Tooque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3357	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. DON BALDUINO	5,000	900	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 360	Rs. 240.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 2nd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared, at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King, and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	On or about 1st September.
VIRAWA	15th October.
BOOLDANA	31st "

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th August, 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

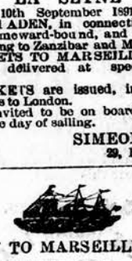
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th September 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3699	30th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest Standard Quality, experience having taught them that the Public prefer a Superior Article at a moderate cost to Goods slightly Cheaper but far Inferior in Quality and Thickness of Plating. Being strongly plated on hardest Nickel Silver, the Goods are thoroughly reliable for Strength and Wear.

FIDDLE AND QUEEN ANNE PATTERNS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Forks ..... Per doz.	25 0	28 0
Dessert Forks ..... "	19 0	21 0
Table Spoons ..... "	25 0	28 0
Dessert Spoons ..... "	19 0	21 0
Tea Spoons ..... "	10 0	11 12
" " Miniature ..... "	9 0	10 0
Egg " with gilt bowls ... "	12 0	13 8
Salt Spoons, with gilt bowls... "	12 0	13 8
Salt Spoons Miniature ..... "	8 8	9 8
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls ... each	1 0	1 2
Mustard Spoons, Miniature ... "	0 12	0 14
Gravy " " ... "	4 12	5 8
Marrow " " ... "	2 4	2 8
Chatni Spoons ..... "	2 4	2 8
Caddy " ..... "	1 2	1 4

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sugar Spoons ..... each	1 6	1 9
Sugar Tongs ..... "	2 8	2 12
Ice Tongs ..... "	4 4	4 12
Ice Claws, Scissors shaped ..... "	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives ..... "	2 4	2 8
Pickle or Oyster Forks..... "	1 2	1 4
Toddy Ladles..... "	2 8	2 12
Sauce " ..... "	2 8	2 12
Soup " ..... "	9 0	10 0
Sardine Tongs ..... "	6 0	7 0
Sugar Sifters..... "	3 0	3 8
Fish Helpers ..... Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests..... "	2 0	2 4
Cheese Scoops..... each	2 12	3 2

BEADED, LILY, OR THREADED PATTERN TABLE PLATES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Forks ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0
Dessert Forks ..... "	23 0	27 0
Table Spoons ..... "	30 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons ..... "	23 0	27 0
Tea Spoons ..... "	13 0	15 0
" " Miniature ..... "	12 0	13 8
Egg Spoons, with gilt bowls ... "	15 0	17 0
Salt Spoons, with gilt bowls ... "	15 0	17 0
Do. do. Miniature ... "	11 0	12 8
Mustard Spoons, with gilt bowls..... each	1 4	1 6
Do. do. Miniature "	1 2	1 4
Gravy Spoons..... "	7 0	8 0
Marrow Spoons ..... "	3 8	4 0
Chatni Spoons ..... "	2 8	3 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Caddy Spoons ..... each	1 4	1 6
Sugar Spoons ..... "	1 8	1 12
Sugar Tongs ..... "	2 12	3 2
Ice Tongs ..... "	6 0	7 0
Ice Claws, Scissors shaped ... "	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives..... "	2 12	3 2
Pickle Forks ..... "	1 6	1 9
Toddy Ladles ..... "	2 8	2 12
Sauce " ..... "	2 12	3 2
Soup " ..... "	9 0	10 0
Sardine Tongs..... "	6 0	7 0
Sugar Sifters ..... "	4 0	4 8
Fish Helpers ..... Per pair	17 0	19 0
Knife Rests ..... "	3 0	3 6
Cheese Scoops..... each	2 12	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE.

COMPREHENDING

12 Table Forks
12 Dessert Forks
6 Table Spoons
12 Dessert Spoons
12 Tea Spoons
6 Egg Spoons
4 Salt Spoons
2 Mustard Spoons
1 Gravy Spoon
1 Chatni Spoon
1 Sugar Spoon
1 Pair Sugar Tongs
1 Pair Ice Claws
1 Butter Knife
1 Pickle Fork
1 Pair Fish Helpers
2 Pairs Knife Rests
2 Sauce Ladles
1 Soup Ladle

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.
In Oak Brass Bound Chest, lined with Green Baize, and fitted with Lock and Key. Cash, Rs. 154. Credit, Rs. 172.

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.
Queen Anne Pattern as above. Cash Rs. 154. Credit, Rs. 172.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED, LILY, OR THREADED PATTERN.
In Oak Brass Bound Chest, lined with Green Baize, and fitted with Lock and Key. Cash Rs. 182. Credit, Rs. 208.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CUMMINS' PATENT
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.
ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.
SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

COLLARS! BEST IRISH LINEN.

FOUR-FOLD. COLLARS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THORPE & CO.

THORPE & Co.'s Shakespeare, Turn down all round	Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
THORPE & Co.'s Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round	
THORPE & Co.'s Stylish small, Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep	
THORPE & Co.'s Liverpool Large, Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep	
THORPE & Co.'s Promenade Stand-up, slightly turned back, 2 1-8 inches deep	
THORPE & Co.'s Esplanade Stand-up, 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front	
THORPE & Co.'s Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep ...	
THORPE & Co.'s Special Reversible Cuffs	12 8

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-4; postage, Anna 1.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

CLEARANCE SALE

COMMENCING SEPT. 1ST.

TEMPTING BARGAINS.

New and Fashionable Goods of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price

FOR CASH.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE-BOOK FOR MEDICAL MEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

NEW (1891) EDITION OF

THE PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPOEIA.

A SYNOPSIS of the more Recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index, and a Review of the B. P. Additions, 1890. By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND RE-WRITTEN—450 Pages.
Limp Roan, Pocket Size, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

C. L. WEBER.
Honorary Secretary.
23rd July, 1891.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the REVEREND THOMAS CARSS, late of Bath, in the County of Somerset, Clerk, who died at Bath, aforesaid on the 28th October, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 10th August, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

STRAW HATS.

STOUT ROUGH CHIP WHITE or BLUE BANDS.

Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY, G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Sd.) H. F. W."

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.

(Sd.) W. H. DEM."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.

These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.

(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.

This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.

In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.	Iodine Ointment for Corbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.	

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1891.

SKATING CLUB AFTERNOON SESSION, 4 TO 8 P.M.

A BAND WILL PLAY at the Club and Evening Sessions.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P. M.

Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTOR is in attendance at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

WANTED a MAHOMEDAN ENGLISH TEACHER for the Hindustani School, at Akot, Akola District. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem. Applications, with testimonials, should be sent to the Undersigned.

S. B. JATAR,
Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D.

Akola, 25th August, 1891.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "D. BALDUINO," CAPTAIN A. CRUCIANI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 27th Instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th Aug., 1891.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Travancore Police, for the year M. E. 1067, will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum, till noon on the 8th September 1891.

Specification and information refer to handbills, which can be had on application to H. B. Ferguson, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of Police, Trevandrum; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallybhoy Kadherbhoy & Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 14th Aug. 1891.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

DRESSING GOWNS.

READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.

IN the follwoing new and suitable Materials:—

OXFORD CLOTH, SHRUNK YARN, TWILLED CASHMERES. WOVE FLANNEL, FANCY CLUB COLORS, SOFT VECUNA.

Varying in price from Rs. 11 to 35.

Light, Medium and Warm Textures.

Measures required:—Height and Size of Chest.

Patterns of Materials will be forwarded on Application to

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rate of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, opposite the Chiklee, near the Tram Stable, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square pianoforte, by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., &c., the property of N. J. Sassoon, Esq.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1.30 P.M.

1 handsome strong pahaquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong stock open carriage in very good order.
1 WHISKY, well-known Arab polo pony, never sick or sorry, formerly property of P. B. Searle, Esq.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong second-hand Victoria in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Town Barracks, near the Presidency Pay Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. Collyer.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER WARE AND GOLD AND SILVER AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain the Hon. Robert Moreland, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Apollo Street, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's office, a large quantity of solid silverware, and gold and silver, and diamond jewellery, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY KHANA.

On MONDAY, the 31st September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of the Owners, sell by public auction on the premises, at the Mody Khana, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the street containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3558, and old survey No. 1134, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1946, and street No. and bounded as follows:—On the west by Mody Khana Street, on the North by the property of Sorabji Hormusji Battiwalla, on the south by the property of Bezonjee Nowrojee, and on the east by Dhobi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Bombay, August 28, 1891. BENNETT & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HAINES ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Aucton, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Natha Khooshal and Kera Khooshal trading under the name of Natha Khooshal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gungabai, widow of Crustnajee Ramjee Abhang Malli, and Ramchundra Crustnajee Abhang Malli (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1890, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 10th day of October, 1890, the undermentioned property, *viz.*:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 13677, 13913, and new Survey Nos. 1-3500 and 2-3479, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, chawl or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Haines Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. and street No. 300 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Haines Road, on the west by the remaining portion of the said land belonging to Amadar Bocarro, on the north by the vacant land of Hajee Dawood Esmail, and on the south by the property of Mahomedally Jafferjee, and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Gungabai and Ramchundra Crustnajee Abhang Malli.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 34, Elphinstone Road, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware, crockery, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of J. PARKINSON, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, under the instructions of Mr. Assur Laljee, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of Mooljee Nuthoo, deceased:—

Four shares in the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited—Nos. 23, 311, 314, and 315.

One share in the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited—No. 377.

Twenty shares in the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited—Nos. 812, 815-17, 1018, 1217-21, 4502-8, 4522-24.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, under the instructions of Mr. Assur Laljee, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of Mooljee Nuthoo, deceased:—

A quantity of gold ornaments, consisting of waist chains, necklaces, armlets, armchains, buttons, wristlets, bangles, patlis, &c.

SALE OF A COTTON SEED OPENER.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Goolabdas Haridas, of Parola—

M. B. 59-9-12-1 packages containing one cotton seed opener, 40 inches wide, without delivery lattice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY next, the 31st inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

One invoice of rubber-wheeled tricycles, suitable for boys and girls from 8 to 15 years old.

1 Meagher's half-plate camera, with Sternhill's patent lens.

1 grand pianoforte, by August Dessel, in good order.
20 boxes G Rosset and Co.'s champagne, in quarts.
10 " " " in pints.
1½ dozen wooden and ½ dozen steel skates will be sold in lo's of 2 pairs each.

By order of Mehta Shamjee, Bhimjee and on account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Bhaijibhoy and Mahomedally Rahimtoola.

Ex s. s. Asia and Strait of Magellan about 202 bundles iron and galvanized pipes, ½ to 2 inches, and 8 cases fittings.

By order of Desai Geerishunker Vujeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Damoder Luxmidas:—

12 cases white doria,
2 " " mulls.

AT 2 P.M.

1 C spring victoria, very little used.
1 C spring new landau, with spring cushioned seats.
1 Strong second-hand office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSICAL BOXES AND ELECTRIC WATCH STANDS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, Marine Street, Fort, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., a consignment of first-rate brand new musical boxes, playing English and Hindoostani airs, and electric watch stands.

The above are now on view.

On MONDAY, the 31st Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, China flower vases, sweet-toned square pianoforte, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of B. G. Heberden, Esq.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

On TUESDAY, the 1st September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of S. HOLLICK, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the Sale.

SALE OF A PLATFORM WAGGON SCALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock Unclaimed Warehouse, on account and at the risk of Goolabdas Haridas, of Parola—

MB—63-1-55 packages containing 1 platform waggon scale, 2 tons capacity.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Koombharwada outside the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executrixes of the will of the late Thukker Lalchamsey Ookerdey, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Heerjee Metha and Dayabhai Heerjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indentures of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1890, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Coombharwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 323 square yards or thereabouts, and registered, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2958, new No. 9910, old Survey Nos. 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4937, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7637, and Street Nos. 203 and 303, and bounded on the east by the Koombharwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajoy, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, China flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of Sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 28, 1891.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List, Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR Ringworm, Eczema, Itch and other Skin Diseases nothing comes up to MOTIVALA'S RINGWORM POWDER, from one to three applications whereof generally suffice. For particulars and testimonials of cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price per ½ oz., phial 4 annas.

OTTO MONSTED BUTTER, best and choicest quality in Bombay. Just unpacked. In 1 lb. Tins Re. 1-6 each and ½ lb. Tins Annas 12 each.—PEARSE & Co., Wholesale Importers of Oilmanstores, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, by a young Lady (European), EMPLOYMENT as a Governess to Children under 10 years of age, or as a Ladies' Companion. Willing to travel. Good Reference. Apply to "M. E. S.," 4, North Petty Staff Lines, Poona.

AGENT WANTED.—To work an Indent Business in German and Swiss Piece-goods; must be well-up in the line and have experience. Apply to "C. B. K.," care of General Post Office, Hamburg, Germany.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Now on View at the SIMLA EXHIBITION. For particulars address: SCHOOL of ART COMPOUND, Esplanade, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, lately vacated by the St. Peter's Boys' Boarding school. Apply to R. A. WADIA, Parell.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, Government Gate Road, Parell. Apply to R. A. WADIA, Parell.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 3-12, and 1-8; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 3-8 and 1-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

HOME SWEET HOME.—Milk of Roses, An Emollient Milk for beautifying the complexion and eradicating all cutaneous affections. Especially esteemed by Ladies in hot climates.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c. (25 years established), 30, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malacious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, BEACONSFIELDS, GOLD MOHURS, IMPERIALS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SIESTAS, MAYOS, SUMATRAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER WANTED.

WANTED, in October next, for the 14th Bombay Infantry, a BANDMASTER. Salary Rs. 100 per month and house. Apply, forwarding copies of testimonials, to the BAND PRESIDENT, 14th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj, Cutch (under orders for Deesa).

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

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PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

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IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Rod lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobleez, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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3 " " 2 " "

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Bampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$	100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LON

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Imaum (s), from Marseilles ; D. Balduino (s), Genoa ; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Colaba (s), for Galle ; Camorta (s), Calcutta, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imaum and D. Balduino entered, and the s. s. Colaba left, the dock yesterday.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.—Rasmuttally Enoos, a fireman on board the s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, was brought up before Mr J. Sanders Slater, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court by Inspector Lee Smith and charged with the theft of a blanket, the property of Mr. Windlecott, the chief steward. The evidence proved the blanket was found in a bundle by a police man at the dock gates and was identified by the steward. The prisoner denied the knowledge of its being in the bundle and incriminated another person for putting it in amongst his bedding. As the accused could not bring this man before the Court, the Magistrate thought the evidence was sufficient to convince him of his guilt, and therefore passed a sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who held a morning court yesterday, Inspector George charged Bhoodhoo Shamjee and nine other persons,—Bhoodhoo with keeping a common gaming house and his accomplices with gaming with cards, dice and money. The gamblers who had been gambling for a considerable time past in a house not far from Parsee Bazaar Gate Street were arrested on Wednesday night by the inspector with the assistance of Constable Ellis and a number of native policemen. After forcing their way into the "nest" the police picked up Rs. 9-12, 45 dice, and 4 packs of cards from the ground, while an aggregate of Rs. 72-8-6 was found on the persons of the accused. His Worship convicted all the accused and fined Bhoodhoo Shamjee Rs. 50 and the others Rs. 20, each.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

THE following prospectus of the annual tournament of 1891 to be held on Monday, 14th proximo, has been issued :—

Practice Rounds.
Tuesday, 15th September.
The Royal Western India Golf Club Cup.
A Silver Cup, value Rs. 75.

2nd Prize.—The entrance money. Three rounds of the links.

Entrance, Rs. 3.
Wednesday, 16th September.
The Bombay Gymkhana Cup.
A cup, value Rs. 75, presented by the Bombay Gymkhana.

2nd Prize.—The entrance money. A handicap. Three rounds of the links.

Entrance, Rs. 3.
Tuesday, 17th September.
Foursome Match. (Scratch.)

Prizes.—The entrance money will be equally divided between the winning couple.

Players to choose their own partners.

Entrance, Rs. 5 each player.

All entrance fees must be paid, and entrance fees lodged with the Honorary Secretary, by 6 p.m. of the 14th September.

The Club's Gold Medal will be given for the best average of four rounds and the Club's Silver Medal for the best single round, but no medal will be given if the best scores exceed a certain limit to be fixed, at the time of the meeting, with reference to the state of the links. No rounds but those played in competition for the cups will count.

All matches will be played under the rules of the Royal Western India Golf Club.

None but members of the Royal Western India Golf Club are under the Club rules allowed to compete in any of the Club's tournaments.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are invited to communicate with the Honorary. Secretary as soon as possible.

There will be a pool on each day's play.

W. G. BETHAM,
Hon. Secy., R. W. I. G. C.

Nasik, 10th August 1891.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is a list of passengers per Italian steamer Dominico Baldnino (Captain A. Cruciani) arrived on the 27th instant.

FROM GENOA.

Dr H Herbert.
Mr Wallace.
Mrs Wallace.
Revd G B Carlet.
Dr Deferrai.
Mr L B Chamberlain.
Mrs Chamberlain.

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr Branis.
Mr Josuf.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)
For Judgment.

705—Bicknell and M—Essoobai and others vs Damodar Eshwerdash—A F Turner.
Appeals for Hearing and Final disposal.
697—Macfarlane E and H—For pauper—Parwattibai vs Suddanund Essoba—Conroy and B and in person.
710—Janardhan and A—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co Ld—Thakerdas D and C.
713—Bhalshunker and K—Jairam Luxmon vs Bhoojee Ramchandar and another—Chalk W. and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

252-90—Macfarlane, E. and H.—The Advocate-General and others vs. Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Pathan and others—Conroy and B. Part heard.
3-91—Conroy and B—Bai Lilbai vs Mooraj Hurridas and others—Thakerdas D and C—Part heard. Testamentary suit.
579-90—Little, S. F. and N—Bezonjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs Shapoorjee Sheriarjee Madon—Ardeshir H and D.
674-90—J C Cama—For pauper—Aminabibee vs Shaik Adam bin Shaboodin and others—Wadia and G.
240-87—J C Cama—Hurrilal Jumnadas vs Mooljee Gigha and others—Wadia and G—P R and K M E and H.
570-90—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeewanjee and others vs Shaik Tyebally Abdoolally—Payne G and S.
423-90—E Wilkin—Nursee Dewjee and another vs Bai Gungabai—Payne G and S.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Surgeon H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S., have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

LIEUTENANT A. J. GARRETT has been permitted to resign his commission in the G. I. P. R. Volunteers.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. A. HOWELL, I. M. S., and Lieut. R. G. R. de Vismes de Ponthien, S. C., have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

CAPTAIN G. B. SMITH, R. A., has been granted three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT C. BURRARD, R. A., has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

SURGEON C. B. MAITLAND, I. M. S., has been granted leave out of India on private affairs.

CAPTAIN M. T. SHEWEN, S. C., has been granted leave out of India for one year.

COLONEL CUNNINGHAM, A. A. G., Mhow district, has been appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff during the time Brigadier-General W. H. Ross officiates in command of the Nagpore district.

The following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Major H. R. Roberts, Lincoln-shire Regiment ; Major H. T. P. Evans, East Lancashire Regiment ; Lieutenants N. W. Barlow, Hampshire Regiment ; F. F. Solly-Flood, Royal Fusiliers ; A. K. Blair and S. W. King, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Major P. H. N. Lake, East Lancashire Regiment ; Major G. H. Owens and Captain G. H. A. Arnot, Border Regiment ; Captain G. F. Ellison, West Surrey Regiment ; Lieutenants W. M. C. Crowe, Warwickshire Regiment ; A. M. Cowie and P. S. Cookson, Sussex Regiment ; F. M. Gillespie and E. W. McKenzie-Ballantine, South Wales Borderers ; F. A. D'O. Goddard and H. A. Newell, Minster Fusiliers. To 3rd Battalion—Lieutenant H. P. E. Paget, Rifle Brigade.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains E. T. Cooper and H. H. Addington, Royal Fusiliers.

LIEUTENANT G. S. F. NAPIER, Sussex Regiment, has been detailed for temporary duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE eleven new Forest officers who come out this year will it is said be distributed as follows between the provinces :—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. P. and Oudh get two men each, and the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam one each.

WHEAT cultivation statistics of the Central India States for the year 1890 show that there was an increase, both in the area sown and the yield, when compared with the preceding year 1889. The area under wheat in 1890 amounted to 1,385,453 acres, and the outturn reached 789,691 tons.

THE rumour grows in persistance that when Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., K.C.B., relinquishes command of the Lahore Division next spring on becoming a Lieutenant-General, he will be succeeded by Major-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., R.A., the present Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

IT is believed to the definitely settled that Mr. Lewis, of the Punjab Educational Department, on his return from furlough, will become Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, with which goes the Inspectorship of the European schools of the province, succeeding Dr. Stulpnagel, who becomes Principal of the Government college.

OWING to the failure of the rains in parts of Upper Burma, and the consequent distress caused thereby to the labouring classes, the Chief Commissioner has caused relief works to be started in one or two districts.

RECENTLY at the polling to fill a vacancy as a Municipal Commissioner of the 3rd Division, Madras, Mr. P Ramaswami Naidu was elected by the rate-payers. Thereupon Mr. Smith, a rival candidate, put in a protest to the Municipal President against the nomination on the ground that the candidate was under 25, the limit of age prescribed by the Municipal Act, and furnished evidence in support of this allegation. The President communicated this to the Commissioner elect, with the result that he has repudiated the allegation, which he says he can prove by his horoscope to be incorrect. The Municipality now has the matter before it, but seems to be the first of its kind that has occurred since the present Municipal Act came into operation.

THE following is the programme of the first tour of the Commander-in-Chief :—October 15th, leave Simla ; inspect Solon, Dagshai, Sabathu on 16th and 17th ; Kasauli 18th ; Umballa 19th ; Rawalpindi 20th ; Murree 21st to 25th ; Abbottabad *via* the Gullies 29th ; halt on 30th ; arrive Rawalpindi 31st ; halt November 1st ; Kohat 2nd and 3rd ; Bannu 4th and 5th ; Tank 7th ; arrive Apozai, through the Gomal Pass, visiting Domandi, 15th ; halt Apozai 16th ; arrive Khania on Sind-Peshin Railway *via* Zhob Valley 24th, and Quetta at 7-26 p.m. on the same day ; halt from 25th to 29th, visiting the Khojak, Chaman, Peshin, and the entrenched position ; leave Quetta 30th ; Multan December 1st and 3nd ; Mian Mir 4th and 5th ; Patiala 7th ; Cavalry Camp near Shikoabad 9th to 13th ; Meerut 19th to January 3rd ; Artillery Camp, Gurgaon, 4th and 5th ; Delhi 6th and 7th ; Umballa 8th to 10th ; Bareilly 11th to 13th ; Lucknow 14th to 20th ; Gorakhpore 21st and 22nd ; arrive Calcutta on the 24th at 5-45 a.m.

THE Archbishop of Treves and the Archbishop of Versailles, a Paris correspondent says, have agreed to submit a dispute of very long standing to arbitration. The Pope is naturally to be umpire, and the question at issue is whether the seamless garment at Treves or the one at the Church of Argenteuil has the best claims to genuineness. The Argenteuil relic is of camel's hair, is handwoven, and has faint traces of purple. It was given by the Empress Irene to Charlemagne in the year 800.

A NOVELTY in the art of advertising has just been devised by a [illegible] in Staten Island. He exhibits in his window a wax candle eight feet long and handsomely decorated, and with it shows a card bearing a notice to the effect that a hundred dollars in cash will be given to the person who guesses most accurately the length of time it will take in burning. There are to be other prizes for competitors who come nearest to the exact time. The candle is to be lighted on September 1st.

THE lieutenant of Cossacks, M. Backmontoff, who has walked from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg in thirteen months, has just set out on foot for Paris. The lieutenant is accompanied by a small grey dog, which has followed him all across Siberia.

"THERE is a man who knew Sir Walter Scott"—any traveller in Melrose might be told any day almost until a few weeks ago. This old friend of Scott's, Mr. John Bell, of Abbey street, Melrose, died on Wednesday afternoon, August 5th, at the age of 92. With Mr. Bell's death, says a correspondent, "the last living link with the days of Scott has been broken." Mr. Bell's house used to be greatly frequented by American tourists during the holiday season. Mr. Bell was born in beautiful Melrose, lived in it all his life—was miserable if he lost sight of it for a day. It appears that Berwick-on-Tweed marked the utmost limits of Mr. Bell's travels from his birthplace, Among his friends were (besides Sir Walter Scott) Sir David Brewster, Sir David Erskine, Thomas Aird, the poet, and the late Duke of Buccleuch.

THE postal authorities at Dantzig have made the discovery that the bacilli of infectious diseases can be communicated by the membrane of telephones. It is hoped however that, by frequent and careful cleaning of the membrane with carbolic acid, the danger of infection may be averted or at least minimised.

PROFESSORS BERGMANN and Hahn have sent into the Ministry of Public Instruction their reports regarding the alleged experiments in the transfer of cancer germs to healthy parts of the bodies of cancer patients. As the chief of the department for medical affairs is at present absent on leave, the decision of the Ministry has not been given. In medical circles it is, however, considered that the report will completely justify the experiments in question.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused in San Sebastian, says a correspondent there, by the Spanish Minster of Justice having instructed the Prefect of San Sebastian to put a stop to gambling at the casino and cafes of this fashionable watering-place just at the season when bathing and bull-fighting are beginning. In their defence, the inhabitants of San Sebastain use the familiar arguments, and say they cannot understand why the authorities prohibit rouge et noir, trente et quarante, and baccarat when all those games are openly played all the year round in the aristocratic and military casinos and clubs of the capital. The recent prohibition will damage San Sebastian, as foreigners and natives were attracted in great numbers every summer by the gaming tables. Already, in 1885, Senor Sagasta's Government had stopped an attempt to create a Monte Carlo at Fuenterrabia on the Spanish frontier, where Spaniards played as high as in San Sebastian and Biarritz ; but this year the Government interfered, because it considers such practices should not be tolerated in the neighbourhood of a summer residence of the Court and Queen. It is remoured that now a scheme is on foot to create a similar establishment in the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, if the French and Spanish Governments sanction the plan.

MADAME BERNHARDT is busily adding to her menagerie in Australia. She has already acquired a couple of splendid colonial dogs, a magnificent cockatoo, two laughing-jackasses, and a young kangaroo, which has become a special pet. A lady interviewer, who recently called upon the "Divine" Sarah, says that half the verandah of her seaside apartments has been made into a sort of wire cage to accommodate this pet kangaroo. This lady further states that Madame Bernhardt told her she had a letter of introduction from the Prince of Wales to Lord Hopetoun, the Governor of Victoria.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 25th August were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 23rd, 20 feet 5½ inches against 19 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Some damage from floods in 3 talukas. Transplanting of rice seedlings completed in some talukas; sowing of charkhi crops progressing ; preparations for barani crops commenced. Some damage to crops in taluka Johi from want of water. Locusts in 5 talukas causing some damage, mostly in Manjhaud. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Kharif operations in progress. Locusts in 5 talukas, damaging juar, rice and indigo crops in 4. River 13 feet 11 inches against 15 feet 8 inches last year.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 3 talukas, causing damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Damage to late sowings by grasshoppers and locusts continues. Cultivators leaving lands on Desert Canal. Cattle suffering from insufficient pasturage.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 22nd August).—Rain for week maximum at Viramgam 10 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 2 cents ; for season maximum at Viramgam 30 inches 22 cents, minimum at Gogha 12 inches 10 cents. Transplantation of rice retarded on account of want of rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 79 cents in Halol, minimum 38 cents in Dohad ; total for season maximum 26 inches 74 cents in Halol, minimum 13 inches 74 cents in Dohad ; crops and cattle in good condition.

Kaira.—(For week ending 22nd August).—Rain for week maximum at Anand 28 cents and average for the district 9 cents ; none in Kapadvanj ; for season maximum at Anand 28 inches 37 cents, minimum at Thasra 17 inches 7 cents, and average for the district 20 inches 55 cents. Sowing of rice and jowari in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—(For week ending 22nd August).—Rain for week, maximum 12 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 2 cents at Jambusar ; none in Vagra, Amod and Hansot ; for season maximum 48 inches 31 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 18 inches 72 cents at Jambusar ; total fall generally sufficient throughout the district, but more wanted in Broach and Amod for agricultural purposes. Standing crops healthy. Sowing and weeding in progress. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Slight rain throughout the district ; maximum 95 cents at Bulsar and minimum 10 cents at Jalalpor ; total maximum 54 inches 97 cents at Pardi and minimum 33 inches 9 cents at Olpad. Resowing of cotton and jowari completed. Weeding operations in progress. Rain wanted for bajri and cotton crops. Prospects generally good. Supply of fodder sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—(For week ending 22nd August).—Rain for week at Dhulia 37 cents, average in the district 15 cents ; total at Dhulia 19 inches 2 cents, average in the district 18 inches 59 cents. Sowing of bajri completed. Weeding continues. Standing crops good. Preparation for rabi commenced. Condition of fodder good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 23rd August).—Rain for week at Nasik 30 cents ; none in Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon and Baglan ; in other talukas maximum at Igatpuri 4 inches 58 cents, minimum at Kalvan 5 cents : for season at Nasik 15 inches 32 cents. Total fall insufficient in talukas Nandgaon, Malegaon and Baglan. Transplantation of rice and nagli and sowing of rain crops nearly completed. Preparation of land for rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair in 9 and middling in 3 talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except the last ; total of week 1·64 inches, total to date 51·43, being 5·03 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 19th, *nil* on 20th and 21st, and 2° warm from 22nd to 25th. Vapour in air excessive on 23rd and 24th and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind north-easterly on 24th ; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 1 inch 79 cents ; in talukas maximum at Kalapur 4 inches 3 cents ; none at Umbargaon ; for season at Thana 66 inches 61 cents: total fall insufficient throughout the district except in taluka Karjat. Transplanting of kharif nearly finished, but retarded in some places for want of rain. State of standing crops good. Prospects of kharif crops improving, except at Kalyan, where the crops are withering for want of moisture. Fodder supply good and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain sufficient except in Alibag. Transplantation completed. Standing crops good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere ; maximum 3 inches 39 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 45 cents at Malvan. Weeding operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district except Sirur ; at Junnar ·42, Indapur ·19, Khed ·48, Ambegaon ·35, Purandhar ·18, Bhimthadi ·09, Baramati ·12, Haveli ·33, Mulshi 1·33, and Maval 1·4 inches ; total maximum 39 inches 82 cents at Mulshi and minimum 3 inches 83 cents at Bhimthadi ; more rain wanted throughout the district, the total fall being especially insufficient in parts of Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas. Transplantation of rice and nagli in progress in Haveli, Maval and Junnar talukas. Sowing of kharif crops continues. State of standing crops good. Prospects of kharif crops improving, except at Indapur, where the crops are withering for want of moisture. Fodder supply good except at Khed. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in 4 talukas ; maximum 49 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 6 cents at Sangamner: for season maximum 12 inches 39 cents at Akola, minimum 3 inches 14 cents at Shrigonda ; rain urgently wanted throughout the district except Akola. Kharif crops withering for want of moisture in parts. Sowing of kharif almost completed. Transplantation of rice completed at Akola. Ploughing for rabi progressing in parts. Fodder insufficient and agricultural stock poor in 6 talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 22nd August).—Rain for week at Sholapur 1·11, Barsi ·47, Madha ·52, Karmala ·09, Pandharpur ·50, Malsiras ·38 and Sangola 2·17 inches ; for season maximum at Barsi 7 inches 59 cents and minimum at Malsiras 3 inches 32 cents. Total fall insufficient throughout the district. Standing kharif crops withering in Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas for want of rain. Lands being prepared for rabi crops. Price of fodder rising in all talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 13 cents, total 22 inches 56 cents ; in talukas maximum 25 cents in Wai, minimum 1 cent in Koregaon ; none in Khanapur, Man and Khatav ; more rain wanted in Koregaon, Man, Khatav, Tasgaon and eastern parts of Valva and Wai. Young crops doing well. Fodder dear in 5 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain at Muddebihal 88, Bagevadi 64, Sindgi 53 and Hungund 22 cents ; below 20 cents in other talukas : heavy rain urgently needed. Kharif crops withering in 6 talukas, doing moderately well in 2 ; cotton and rabi sowing retarded. Fodder scarce and dear in 7 talukas. Agricultural stock moderate.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 43 cents ; total 34 inches 7 cents ; rain thoroughout the district, except Athni, where it is urgently required. Young crops prospering. Land being prepared for rabi sowing. Price of fodder continues high. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain more or less in all talukas ; average for week 47 cents and for season 13 inches 90 cents. Standing crops generally good, but more rain generally wanted. Agricultural stock good. Land being prepared for sowing late crops. Scarcity of fodder in 7 and of water in 3 talukas.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout the district. Crops and garden produce doing well.

Rajkot.—Weeding operations in progress. Kharif crops and agricultural stock good. More rain now wanted.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloudy. Cotton sowing in progress : rain wanted.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Transplanting of rice almost finished in the Navsari division. Young plants in fair condition, but more rain wanted for them in the Navsari Taluka of the Navsari division and in several places in the Amreli division.

THE German Fan Exhibition at Carlsruhe, the capital of Baden, is (the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says) an exceptionally rich one, consisting of 3,484 objects, and for the historian of art, the art critic, and especially for ladies, is of the greatest interest. In order to give variety to the exhibition, other articles have been accepted, such as snuff-boxes, ornaments, walking-sticks, and antiquities of many kinds. The distinguished patroness exhibited fourteen fans of different kinds, which are works of art, and of considerable historical worth.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEACHER AND Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain C K Browne, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Camorta, 1,355 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE British s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain R Poland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Blocks.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovett..	D	B & P S N Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
„ Kt. Companion	2542	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
S.S. Kaveri	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons.		No.	
S.S. Clyde	2198	Pardtt	1	P & O S N Co
„ Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Nizam	1625	Langbourne	3	P & O S N Co
„ Surat	1676	Sloeman	4	P & O S N Co
„ Poseidon	2510	Lomesich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Atkinson	10	P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

P. T. Drodger Teredo.....304....Bombay Port Trust.
P. T. Hopper B. Curlew ...305....Bombay Port Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Imaum (s)	Poland	Marseilles.
	D Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, Aug. 10.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Colaba (s)	Browne	Galle.
	Camorta (s)	Blott	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kapurthala, for Karachi.
„ Imaum, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
23 Lanark s .....Cross .....Galle, Aug. 17.
Loch Marce .....Lee .....Cardiff, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

August 23.—Steamers Nizam, Pachumba, Rajpootana, Culas, Lawada, and Cian Macarthur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
24 Baroda s .....Hamburg.
25 Seleno.....Calcutta.
Malabar s.....Tuticorin.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
23 Manora s .....London.
24 Palitana s .....Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—2½ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, B Sajeen. Clyde s—999 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—47 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 24½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 55 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 30 chests opium, Mahomed Hajee Essac Ellias ; 15 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 7 cwts ivory, 16 cwts gonda horns, 62 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 18 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 11½ chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—14 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 62 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 89 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 13 chests opium, H Rampoal ; 23½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 29 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 61 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 4 chests opium, G Kedarmul.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Greene, Lt, Beng, the Buffs, on duty, from Calcutta.
Elwitt, Capt, Ms K R Rifles proceeding to join to 3rd Batt, from Thayebmayo.
Dodd, Surg, Beng, Med Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.
Becher, Major, Beng R A, on leave, from Jabulpore
Vernon, 2nd Lt, Beng Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Jabulpore.
Tomkins, Lt Col, Beng, R E, on leave, from Ooty.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Ranby, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad and Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th August, 1891.

1. The Prospectus of the (Central and Local Meetings) Bombay Presidency Rifle Association having been received may be seen at Head-quarters, and entries for different matches made.

2 The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 29th instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 The squadron will parade at the Town Hall for a March-out to Mahim on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 5 p. m. Swords and bandoliers.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 19th August 1891.

With the sanction of Govt, the C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr-mr Genl's Dept :—

Capt E W Dun, D S O, Depy Asst Qr-mr Genl, to officiate as Asst Qr-mr Genl, vice Sawyer, resigned.

Capt A H Mason, R E, Paid Attache, to officiate as Dety Ast Qr-mr-General, vice Dun.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr-mr Genl's Dept :—

Lieut F C Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, to officiate as Paid Attache vice Mason, offig as Dep Asst Qr-mr Genl.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut C Du P P Powney, 3rd Bat Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R H Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, commdg Presidency Dist.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt H B Welman, Wiltshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt R H P Snow, Wiltshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt T L Segrave, Royal Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Batn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Military Works Department—Lieut-Col H H Cole, R E, is transferred from the Mooltan Div to the office of the Suptdg Eng, Sirhind and Lahore Command.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd Lieuts H M Thomas, Royal Artillery ; H Fielden, 7th Hussars ; the Hon'ble H P Verny, 7th Hussars ; W C Paleologus, J H Lloyd, F H Goldthorp, Norfolk Regiment ; W M Kennedy, K E Nangle, T E Clarke, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut H G Sandilands, 60th Field Batty, Royal Arty, page 115, is extended by two months.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt E Mortagu, 1st Battn Suffolk Regt, is extended to the date of the arrival of his battn in England.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—29th Punjab Infantry.—Capt R W MacLeod, to Kashmir, on medical certificate, for five months.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th August, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	8	8 p.m.	3	30
Teheran	27	2	30 p.m.	0	13
Suez	27	2	30 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th August 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	19	..	1
„ Madras	...	40	..	1

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg H W Stevenson, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

G I P Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut Alfred James Garrett is permitted to resign his Commission.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—

Surg-Major J A Howell, Indian Medical Service.

Lieut R G R de Vismes de Ponthieu, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Capt G B Smith, R A, three months' medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Charles Burrad, Royal Arty, offig Wing Officer, 23rd Regt (2nd Bata Rifle Regt), Bombay Infy, 26th March 1890.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps :—

Surg C B Maitland, I M S, Medical Officer, 23rd Regt (2nd Bata Rifle Regt) Bombay Infy, for 3½ months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps :—

Capt M T Shewen, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 4th Infy Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

The following appointment is made :—Col E Cunningham, Assist Adjt Genl, Mhow District, to officiate as Col on the Staff during the time Col (Brig-Genl) W H Ross officiates in Command of the Nagpore District.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, CS, to do duty as Political Agent, Jawhar, pending further orders.

Mr E M Pratt, C S, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J H Henderson, acting Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is allowed furlough for one year.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. J L Harrington, 14th Bombay Infy, to act as Cantonment Magt of Bhuj during the absence on leave of Lieut E G R Wilkins, or pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Harrington a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Bhuj, and a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F L Goldsmid to act as Supt of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with effect from the date of Mr H J H Henderson's departure on furlough, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr J B W Biddle to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Bijapur Dist during the absence of Mr F L Goldsmid, transferred, or pending further orders.

Mr Jehangirshah Ardeshir to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba Dist, vice Mr Biddle, pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr G S Curtis, C S., Magte of the First Class in the dist of Ahmedabad, with additional powers, viz., powers to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.

Rao Saheb Govind Vithal Deshpande, Magte of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum, is empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg-Maj F C Barker, M D, F R C S I, to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Brigade Surgn G A Maconachie, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr E Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, has been granted privilege leave for one month from such date after 1st proximo as he may avail himself of it.

Mr [illegible] J Oliver to act as Educational Inspector, Northern Div, and in the Fourth Grade of the Educational Dept during the absence of Mr E Giles, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr H A Acworth, Municipal Commr of Bombay, has been elected by the Bombay Municipal Corporation a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Capt Sir Henry Morland, Knight, deceased.

Mr G M Woodrow received charged of the duties of Lecturer on Botany and Agriculture in the College of Science, Poona.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Monteath, C S, to be Junior Collector and Collector and Dist Magte, Kanara, and Dist Registrar, Kanara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara Dist, vice Mr J H Todd

S. S. "KIRBY HALL" ARRIVED
27th August, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th August, 1891.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

ALL our BILLIARD CUES are thoroughly seasoned in India and we have a stock exceeding one thousand to select from.—Champion Cues Rs. 15 ; 4 Spliced Cues Rs. 10 ; 2 Spliced Cues Rs. 7-8 ; Ash Cues Rs. 5 each.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation ; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents as the result of my ability to buy Manufactures and Stock in trade, and special attention continues to be devoted to the development of every useful improvement tending to maintain the popularity of my Goods.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.

The attention of Mess Presidents, Club-Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.

Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 27.

THE increased activity in Wheat and Seeds, referred to in our last report, has not been sustained, business in the former staple having latterly become small, and in the other moderate, though the late advance in prices has, to a great extent, been maintained. Cotton has continued neglected by shippers, and in but slight demand, on the whole, by the Mills, but shows no noticeable change in value. The Banks have been closed to-day for another native holiday ; but Exchange, after drooping a little under the usual influence, left off last evening with a firm feeling, at about last Thursday evening's quotations. Government paper is unchanged in Four Per Cents. Frieghts are still firm, but with not much doing, the higher rates asked by holders of tonnage having latterly restricted business. Native holidays have further reduced transactions in Imports during the past week, but prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding more activity in a portion of our Export trade, which the late holidays only partially stopped, the trade demand for Money fell off sensibly during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, and the Cash Balance had increased by last Saturday afternoon by 3½ lakhs, making it stand at 317½ lakhs. There had been a diminution of 3¾ lakhs in Private Deposits ; but on the other hand, the amount in Loans had decreased by 10½ lakhs, and that on Bills Discounted by over 2 lakhs, the net falling off in trade requirements being represented by some 9 lakhs ; so that the increase in the Cash Balance would have been a good deal more than shown by the Return but for considerable Government withdrawals from the Bank's head office. Meantime business has become very quiet again and the Bank's minimum remains at 2 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day at a further slight decline in response to a drop in the price of Silver in New York, but remained steady during the day, and a moderate business was done in Bank Remittance and Private Bills at current rates, though the latter Paper was still scarce. Bank Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 5 7-32d. for September transfer, and 1s. 5⅛d. for January. On Saturday, the market was steady all day at Friday's closing rates, with a moderate business passing in Private Paper, but very little in the Bank media of remittance. Forward Credits were quoted at 1s. 5 7-16d. for next month, and at 1s. 5⅛d. for December delivery and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5⅜ for January transfer. A steady feeling prevailed again on Monday, and the Saturday's final rates were still quoted. A fair amount of Telegraphic was done between Banks at 1s. 5⅛d. for January transfer ; and some Mercantile Bills were placed at 1s. 5 13-32d. to the 11th September delivery, for three months sight Credits ; but Private Paper was scarce again, and very little demand for Bank remittance was felt. On Tuesday the market opened firm, with the buying rate for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 13-32d. to 7-16d. for this month's delivery, and 1s. 5 15-16d. for September, and remained firm throughout the day. A few Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 5 13-32d. for ready delivery, and at 1s. 5 7-16d. for the month ; but these rates were not obtainable later on. The Bank Demand rate advanced 1-32d. during the day, and at 1s. 5⅛d. some business was done. Yesterday the market opened firm at 1s. 5⅛d. for Bank Demand, and later on some business was done at 1s. 5 9-32d., but the rate did not last. Private Paper, in small quantities, was sold for the mail at 1s. 5 7-16d., and for September delivery at 1s. 5 15-32d. to 1s. 5⅛d. for three months' sight Credits. To-day the Banks have been closed for a native holiday, and the following were yesterday's closing quotations for ready business, January Telegraphic having been quoted at 1s. 5⅜d., and Credits for the same month at 1s. 5⅜d. :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5⅛ to 9-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	1s. 5⅛d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 5 7-16d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	183¾	,,
Do.	6 do.	185	,,

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 26th August 1891.

Silver received during the week	Rs.	25,16,000
	,,	4,000
	Rs.	25,20,000
New Coin paid during the week	,,	1,21,000
	Rs.	23,99,000
Last week	,,	25,22,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was not much dealt in last Friday, but the market was steady in tone at our last closing quotations, say 101 15-16 for Fours, for cash, 107 13-16 for the settling day at the end of this month, and 107 9-16 for the September account. On Saturday the market was steady at a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for Money, and an advance to the same extent for account, closing quotations having been 107⅞ for cash and the coming Settlement ; and 107⅞ for the end of September. On Monday again the tone of the market was steady on the whole, though there was not much doing. The price of Fours for Money was maintained at 107⅞ ; but for Account rates gave way 1-16 per cent., 107 13-16, and 107 9-16 having been quoted for the next settling day, and the September account, respectively. The only change in the market on Tuesday was an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours for the September account at 107⅞ ; but the feeling was steady, and the previous days' price for money and the near account, say, 107⅞, was maintained, while there were strong buyers in all positions. Yesterday the market was steady all at Tuesday's final quotations, with buyers at the rate, but not much actual business was booked. To-day the market has been closed for a native holiday, and yesterday's rates for Fours must be taken as our closing ones, say 107 15-16 for Money and the coming Settlement ; and 107⅞ for the end of September account. The rate for 4½ Per Cents. has been quoted nominally at 105½ throughout the week, but 106 was named last evening.

Municipal 5 Per Cent. Loan is ¾ per cent. higher at 112½ ; Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 106.

SHARES.—The continued bad accounts from the China Market for Bombay Yarns have depressed this local industry, and the shares of many of the Cotton Mills have given way more or less during the past week. As against last Thursday evening's quotations, we note a decline of Rs. 45 in Queen ; of Rs. 35 in Star of India and Swadeshi ; of Rs. 30 in Sunderdas ; of Rs. 25 in Connaught, Empress, Jubilee, and Maneckji Petit ; of Rs. 20 in Bombay United and Dhun ; of Rs. 15 in Khandesh, Star of India, and Swadeshi ; of Rs. 17½ in Oriental ; of Rs. 12½ in Lakhmidas ; of Rs. 10 in David ; of Rs. 7½ in Jamshed ; and of Rs. 6 in Anglo-Indian. In Press Shares, Breul's Cawnpore are Rs. 25 lower, Prince of Wales Rs. 15 lower, and New Berar Rs. 7½ down ; while New Indian are Rs. 2½ higher. In Miscellaneous Shares, Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 7½ down ; Kemp & Co. are Rs. 12½ higher ; Phillips & Co. have advanced Rs. 5 ; and Badham Pile Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 8¾ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The native holidays which have occurred during the past week have interrupted business in *Grey Goods* ; but prices have remained steady in consequence of the unwillingness of holders to give way in face of the comparatively low Exchange ruling. *Bleached*, *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed* Goods have remained in the same position as they were a week ago, and prices are all unaltered. *Local* Goods are unchanged. Calcutta buyers have taken *Choders* in small quantities, but this is about all that has been done. The clearances for the week have been about 1,500 packages only of *imported* Goods and 900 *local*.

YARNS.—A small business has been passing in *imported Twist* in a quiet market, and on the basis of our last qoutations. Sales of *local Spinnings* at Shanghai for the week ending last Monday were 6,000 bales ; but particulars of those at Hongkong have not been furnished owing to the holidays. The state of things here however is very dull, there being no buyers in the market, while some of the China buyers have made resales. Rates are very weak, and quite of a nominal character, but they have not been quoted officially to-day on account of the holidays. The sales for the week are put down at 900 bales.

Advices from China continue to speak of the difficulty of effecting fresh sales of *Bombay Spinnings*, and of getting delivery taken of previous sales, and the consequent accumulation of stocks, while no relief is now to be looked for from Japan ; and in view of the position of this market, the question of working short time is now again before Bombay Millowners.

METALS.—There has been but little enquiry for *Copper* during the past week, and prices have given way 4 annas per cent., but the market is steady at the decline. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent, on the basis of previous rates, in a steady market. *Iron* has been in but slight demand, and only a small business has transpired, the feeling having been quiet and prices quite unchanged.

COAL has been quiet, not to say dull, the feeling having been deepened by the holidays. Some sales have been reported during the week of Paull's, Duffryn, Cardiff, and Davison's, West Hartley, for September-October and October-November shipment, at Rs. 14¾ and Rs. 14 per ton respectively. The stock on the Bunder is now estimated at 90,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was a moderate business doing for local spinners' account in this staple towards the close of last week, prices remaining as before ; but thereafter the feeling became quiet, and only a few hundred bales were taken daily though still on the bases of previous rates ; while, for export, nothing whatever was done on three days in the period under review, and very little on others. The week's purchases by the Mills sum up about 4,500 bales, chiefly of Oomrawattee descriptions, Dharwar, and Bhownugger ; the purchases by shippers having been under 1,000 bales of Oomra kinds and Ginned Compta. To-day has been a holiday, but the market closed steady last evening, with sales the same as they were a week ago.

During the latter part of last week a little rain, ranging from two inches at Cawnpore to an inch at Agra, fell in the Bengal circle, where the Cotton plants were generally flourishing, though in the Beawar district they required more rain ; while in the Oomrawattee circle only a few cents. was registered, and none at all at Broach, or in any of the Dhollera districts. The absence of further rain was causing anxiety at Khangaum, and more was needed at Barsee (where weeding was finished) and at Oomrawattee, the fall in all these districts having been comparatively light ; but at Dhulia (where a smaller area was sown with Cotton this season) and Julgaum, the plants were flourishing in seasonable weather ; the same report coming also from Broach. In the Dhollera circle, the plants wanted more rain at Bhownuggur ; while at Vurumgaum sowing was making good progress, at Dhollera itself the plants were grown up, and at Wadwan they were flourishing. From Bellary the report was still that Cotton sowing had not commenced owing to the absence of rain, though the official return made the fall nearly double the average to the end of this month.

To-day's telegraphic advices report further rain in the Bengal, and Oomrawattee circle, and at Broach ; but none in any of the Dhollera districts excepting Bhownuggur when still more was required. The Cotton plants were generally flourishing, and could scarcely look better at Barsee where they were showing flower buds ; the only complaints coming from Cawnpore, where the plants were slightly damaged by too much rain ; from Bellary, where its absence still prevented sowing operations ; and from the Dharwar circle where rain was much needed.

The following are the closing quotations for full pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 161=32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 148=3d.	
Do. Good	,, 142=3d.	
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 171=3 27-32d.	
Do. Good do.	,, 159=3 19-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 165=3 23-32d.	
Do. Good	,, 154=3d.	
Broach, Fine	,, 199=4 7-16d.	
Do. Good	,, 180=4 1-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	,, 165=3 23-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 152=3 7-16d.	
Do. Good	,, 142=2½d.	
Dhollera, Fine	,, 185=4 5-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 173=3½d.	
Do. Good	,, 163=3 11-16d.	
S. D. Dharwar, Good	,, 162=3 21-32d.	
Westerns, Good	,, 157=3 9-16d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week	9,597	4,863	5,719
From 1st Jan. to 26th August	1,739,663	1,571,966	1,662,341
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	935	1,817	1,119
From 1st Jan. to 26th August	974,124	1,332,128	1,188,889
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,236	857	140
From 1st Jan. to 26th August	107,157	55,603	26,598

WHEAT.—When last mail left, a moderate export business was passing in this market, with a firm feeling, and an advance of one anna per cwt in pieces, all round ; and the week closed with a further advance to the same extent in a strong market, and with a considerable increase in the volume of business. On Monday, however, although prices for *Pessy* were again one anna per cwt higher, and the feeling was still strong, there was a considerable falling off in demand, and on the following day the tone became steady, and *Pessy* declined an anna per cwt, with small business doing, the same state of things continuing thereafter, though prices were quoted generally half an anna per cwt higher. To-day the market has been closed for a native holiday, yesterday's closing quotations having been as follows :—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs. 5-9-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 ,,	,, 5-8-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi		,, 5-4-0	,,
Red Delhi		,, 4-15-0	,,
Hard Yellow		,, 4-11-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad		,, 4-13-0	,,
Hard Red		,, 4-4-0	,,

SEEDS.—This market was firm to the close of last week, with transactions upon a moderate scale, and an advance of ¼ to 1 anna per cwt in *Linseed* and *Rape seed* was established ; but since then the feeling has been only steady, at a decline of 1 anna per cwt in *Rapeseed*, and with no increase in demand. We quote :—

Linseed	6-12-0 to 6-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat.	8-4-0 to 8-5-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-11-0 to 7-13-0	,,
Do. Red do.	6-12-0 to 7-2-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	255,914	82,105	56,074
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	11,160,389	4,710,668	4,937,089
Linseed for the week	48,089	14,365	13,642
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	4,254,262	2,001,897	1,710,237
Rapeseed for the week	24,812	487	51,487
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	1,247,643	880,873	1,714,013
Gingelly seed for the week	2,066	281	559
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th August	969,429	682,775	653,554

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	178,359	41,661	49,456
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th Aug.	10,111,349	3,790,491	4,295,474
Linseed for the week	8,223	22,895	31,156
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th Aug.	3,938,296	1,685,637	1,743,141
Rapeseed for the week	6,504	5,003	67,197
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th Aug.	1,147,689	638,061	1,639,696
Gingelly seed for the week	...	1,201	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th Aug.	10,23,978	836,662	702,994

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNLOP-SMITH—August 22, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Captain J R Dunlop-Smith, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

ROWE—August 21, the wife of Sergeant-Major A E Rowe, School of Musketry, Deolali, of a son.

STRACHAN—August 21, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut and Quarter-master D Strachan, 2nd Wilts Regiment, of a daughter.

WESTON—August 17, at Simla, the wife of E Weston, Bank of Upper India, Limited, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COLE—August 20, at Saharunpore Railway Station, Lieut and Quarter-master Edward Cole, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 40 years.

GOLDNEY—August 18, at Jhansi, Geoffrey, the infant son of Major T H Goldney, 35th Sikhs.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1891.

ANYTHING short of a unanimous vote upon the reply of the Corporation to the recent summons of the Government, to show cause why the provisions of the Municipal Act in reference to infectious diseases are not being carried out, would have been ineffective, and it is satisfactory to know that at yesterday's meeting the Corporation side of the case was expressed with no uncertain sound. The reply to the Government summons is perhaps a little longer than it need be. It offered too extended a front for defence, and though we are not in the confidence of the committee who drafted it, we should say that it was prepared under impulses that were a little too rhetorical. This gives it the appearance of being addressed rather to the gallery than to a judicious audience. But from the summary of the document which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the Corporation have an exceedingly strong case, whether the issue be raised on equitable or on technical grounds. It is in one sense unfortunate that the Corporation have to satisfy, not an unprejudiced and unbiassed tribunal like the Judges of the High Court, but an authority committed by its own action to the particular view which has to be combated. But after all the Corporation are only asking Government to follow, in letter and in spirit, a law which they themselves drew up, and in the enactment of which at least one member of Government—Sir Raymond West—was personally engaged. The obligations of the Corporation are defined by law in brief and intelligible terms. Under sub-section (*g*) of section 61 they are to make adequate provision "for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases." The long enumeration of the important and costly sanitary enterprises carried out by the city in recent years which is contained in the reply to Government may seem too general to bear on the specific charge contained in this minatory mandate from Poona. But it at least shows the spirit in which the Corporation interprets its obligations as the custodian of the health of the city, and should make Government think very seriously whether they did reasonably in thus hastily threatening the pains and penalties of the law upon a Municipality which has undertaken so long and imposing a list of sanitary enterprises. A Municipality which has done all this might have been trusted to recognize its duty in regard to an expenditure that would not have exceeded Rs. 300 a month, without having its [illegible] of the bludgeon clause. The Corporation contend that they have already done all that the Act imposes upon them. Their whole sanitary policy is aimed—and effectually aimed, as the admissions of the Army Sanitary Commission and the reduced tables of mortality will show—at preventing and checking the spread of dangerous disease. If a more specific application of the sub-section be insisted upon, even then they have a complete answer to Government. They have provided a hospital in Grant Road and another in Arthur Road, available at any time for the reception of persons suffering from infectious disease. In this they have gone beyond, rather than fallen short, of their obligations under the Act. It is true they have ceased to keep up an establishment in either place. But that is because there are no patients—in other words, because dangerous diseases are not sufficiently prevalent in the city to demand that particular provision to prevent them spreading.

It is certainly fortunate for Government that the question has to be dealt with administratively—and by themselves—rather than judicially—and by a disinterested tribunal. For they have already made more than one damaging admission upon it. There is on record their acknowledgment that the Grant Road and Arthur Road Hospitals are sufficient for the accommodation of infectious cases in ordinary times, and that in the event of a serious epidemic, temporary sheds run up as occasion might require would be as useful as, and indeed preferable to, permanent buildings. Evidently, then, the Government do not pretend that the city is to be studded with pukka buildings in readiness for an epidemic which may never break out. For extraordinary times extraordinary measures may be taken ; for ordinary times the two hospitals already in existence, with accommodation for a hundred and forty patients, are acknowledged to be sufficient. There comes then the question of the entertainment of an establishment for these two institutions. The Government have taken charge of the Grant Road Hospital, alleging that they do this not as a legal duty but as an office of humanity. That is their own interpretation of their act, and must be taken as such. But a less disputable account of the proceeding would have represented it in quite another light. In taking medical charge of the Grant Road Hospital, Government are simply resuming the service that they rendered while infectious cases were treated in their own hospitals. Practically they are now treating the building in Grant Road as an annexe—at a safe but not inconvenient distance—to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the duty imposed upon the staff may be described as that of the looking after a small hospital which ordinarily has no patients and occasionally has three or four. Some members of the Corporation have detected a suspicion of playing to the gallery in some of the passages in the letter adopted yesterday. The attitude of Government is not free from the same thing when they proclaim that in providing an establishment for the Grant Road Hospital they are "assuming an office of humanity declined by the Municipality." No one would in these days dispute the advantage of making provision, outside the general hospitals, for the reception of infectious cases. Professional opinion is practically unanimous upon the point. But the Government have been advised by their medical officers that separate wards in the existing hospitals are free from the objections that apply to the indiscriminate admission of such cases in general wards, and there would have been little risk in keeping open the separate cholera ward of the Jamsetjee Hospital until an amicable arrangement had been arrived at concerning the maintenance of the two hospitals constructed by the Municipality. But the whole action of the Government in connection with this question has been precipitate and peremptory. After having for years tolerated the herding of lepers amongst the chronic cases in the Jamsetjee Hospital, they suddenly, and without making any provision for that wretched class of the population, close the door of the hospital to lepers. The "office of humanity" to which they were indifferent was cheerfully assumed by the public and Municipality of Bombay, at the generous instigation of Mr. Acworth, when it was found that the result of the action of the Government was to leave the lepers to die on the roadside. There is no need for recrimination ; but as Government have chosen to put the matter upon that ground, it is well that there should be no misunderstanding as to the spirit in which they have dealt with what after all is only another aspect of the same question.

Obviously, then, whatever ground there may be for difference of opinion between the Government and the Municipality there is none for reproach. The course which this city has taken in dealing with the far more pressing question of the treatment of lepers should have warned Government against making any claim to a monopoly of humane feelings. A sudden change in the administration of hospitals has been made use of by Government to force the hands of the Corporation, and to impose upon them liabilities which, as the Corporation fairly say, were not contemplated in the Act. The reasons for the change may be conclusive ; at any rate lay objections to them would not carry much weight. But new obligations cannot be read into an Act of the Legislature solely because the medical authorities have satisfied the Government that infectious cases ought no longer to be received in general hospitals. It is necessary, therefore, to take the law as it stands, and so taking it the Corporation may fairly contend that they have done what it requires of them. If they have not, the least that Government can be asked to do is to show wherein they have failed. Where are the evidences of a "spread of dangerous diseases" resulting from the negligence of the Corporation to make "adequate provision" for "preventing and checking" them? The city has been and is notoriously free from anything of the kind. It has a death-rate lower than that of most European capitals, and not much higher than that of the healthier English provincial towns. The reports of the Health Officer and the weekly tables of mortality tell their one tale, and they speak on the side of the Corporation in this matter and not on the side of the Government. The Corporation assert the principle that Government are entitled to a general and not a detailed control in local matters, and that so long as the general result of the application of section 61 (*g*) is satisfactory, they are not entitled to specify the measures by which the result is to be brought about. That is to say, the Corporation having done so much to prevent the spread of dangerous diseases, Government ought not to interfere with specific directions as to the kind of provision that ought to be made for that purpose. We are not disposed to give an unreserved acceptance to this doctrine, for in easily conceivable circumstances [illegible] inconvenient to apply it. But Government should recognize that the course they are taking is ill-calculated to ensure the cheerful and spontaneous co-operation of the Municipality in the time of emergency, which would be of much more service to the community than any success that Government might score at this time. A Corporation forced in quiet times to undertake burdens which it deems to be inequitable and unlawful would not in a time of epidemic show the spontaneity and resourcefulness that one should expect if it had been treated considerately, and if its services for the public good had been more generously recognized. Government will really be discounting the future if they unduly press the Corporation upon this point, and the public might some day have to pay dearly for a Government victory gained at the cost of the efficiency and alacrity of the Municipal body.

THAT portion of the Administration Report of the Public Works Department which deals with the civil works of the year shows that no less a sum than sixty and a quarter lakhs has been expended on buildings, roads, bridges, and drainage. During the year the department took over from the Egyptian Government the execution of public works on the Somali coast, and constructive activity on an extensive scale is likely to find an outlet at Bulhar, Berbera and Zaila, though as yet little has been done. In the presidency generally steady progress in meeting the wants of the various departments in the way of new buildings has been made. Among the minor works are numerous new offices for revenue officials, and the construction of permanent quarters for the Governor's band at Mahableshwar. From the paragraph treating of jails, it appears that various new projects have been formulated. Foremost of these is the completion of plans and estimates for a new criminal and civil jail and work-house at Bombay, and these are now under the consideration of the various departments. Two other projects have been laid before Government, namely, the conversion of the existing jail buildings at Ahmednagar and Satara into subordinate jails. Plans and estimates for a new central jail at Ahmednagar at a cost o five lakhs have been prepared. A lakh and a half has been spent in the hutting of the district police. The item "Educational buildings" is a comprehensive one, and embraces the quarters for the students of the Elphinstone College, the Reay Art Workshops, the Gymnastic Institute, the Petit Laboratory, the residence for the Principal of the Wilson College, the Anjuman-i-Islam School, the residence for the Principal and dormitories for the boys of St. Peter's School, Mazagon, new laboratory at the Poona School of Science, and additions to the Sassoon Reformatory. Almost countless are the alterations, extensions, and erections of hospital buildings, and the department has apparently had a year of rather more than normal activity. The report under review has for the first time the heading Aboriculture, and tells of the transfer of the maintenance of roadside trees on provincial roads from the Revenue Department to the Public Works Department. The object of this transfer is not very clear ; but it is to be hoped that it may lead to a more intelligent cultivation and pruning of the trees which are invaluable on the dry and dusty Indian highways. Beyond this much has been done in the maintenance and construction of roads and the repair and construction of bridges. The most important of the bridges are the iron bridge over the Dadhar river at a cost of a lakh and a half, the Watrak river bridge, and the large iron bridge over the Sabarmati at Ahmedabad, on which good progress has been made. It is satisfactory to find too that water-supply and the construction of drains are well represented. In the Civil Department the year has been one of marked activity, and much progress has been effected in every section.

THE President of Chili has evidently taken full advantage of the temerity of the Congressionalists in quitting their distant and practically unassailable base in the north, to try conclusions outside Valparaiso. They have been surrounded, and thinned as they must be in three days' fighting and futile attacks on positions they could not carry, they can scarcely be in a condition to force their way back to their ships. The whale is aground, and at the mercy of the elephant. As might be expected, British interests, financial and political, are not unaffected by the progress of this duel *à outrance* between the Chilian Army and the Chilian Navy. A considerable amount of British capital is invested in Chili. It is calculated that from twenty to twenty-five millions sterling have been invested in railways, nitrate mines, and other ventures. France, Germany, Italy, and Spain have also a stake in the prosperity of Chili. Curiously enough the endeavour of President Balmaceda to get an American syndicate to construct the State railways failed, and there is very little American capital invested in the country. But the President appears to have secured the goodwill of the American Government, which throughout has observed an attitude of benevolent neutrality. Mr. Patrick Egan, the United States Minister in Chili, recently took a prominent part in endeavouring to effect an arrangement between the contending parties ; but his advances were rejected by the Congressionalists, who must now bitterly regret the lost opportunity thus presented to them. A writer in the "Fortnightly Review" warns Lord Salisbury that any arrangement brought about under such auspices would certainly turn out as injurious to British prestige and interests as its promoters could possibly contrive to make it. This view appears to have been shared by the British Admiral on the station who threatened to bombard Valparaiso if an apology were not given for the act of a sentry who fired on a boat of the Warspite which violated the order against traversing the harbour at night. The threat was taken so seriously that the sentry was tried by court-martial and shot. The irate Admiral declared that the act was cowardly—to shoot the sentry who had only obeyed the order given him. On the other hand may be set the opinion of the *Times'* special correspondent, who alone in the British press upholds the cause of President Balmaceda, as that of progress and settled government against reaction and mutiny. He maintains that the head of the Government is the most capable man in the country, whose enemies have misrepresented and calumniated him.

THE Conservatives could not well have lost the seat at Lewisham vacated by the succession to the House of Lords of the Viscount of that name. But if the flowing tide had been strong on their enemies' side, the Liberals might have scored a "moral victory" by materially reducing the Conservative majority. They have, indeed, brought it down from 2,151 in 1886 to 1,692 [illegible] 456 is something that they may be thankful for. Still the Liberals will not be able to reckon Lewisham amongst their bye-election successes. It does not leave things "as in 1885"—the accepted test of a true Liberal success—for the Liberal poll is nearly 500 short of what it was in that year of transient glory for the Gladstonians ; and on the whole the Government may look upon the Lewisham election, like that at Walsall the other day, as a check upon the flowing tide.

THE death of General Whichcote, which Reuter announces to-day, removes one of the few survivors of the Peninsular and Waterloo. The deceased officer, who was third on the General List, joined the 52nd Foot (now the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry which is at present serving in Burma) as a volunteer in December 1810. He served with the regiment in the Peninsular, France and Flanders, and was present as the actions of Sabugal, El Bodon and Alfayetes, the siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz, the battle of Salamanca, the retreat from Burgos, the battle of Vittoria, the action at Vera, battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, the Nile, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. The Earl of Albemarle's was until the other day the only name in the Army List with the prefix of the black letter "W." General Whichcote's death removes the only "P."

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, a long discussion took place on a notice from His Excellency the Governor in Council, dated 11th August 1891 (No. 2819 of 1891, General Department), charging the Corporation with not duly carrying out the provisions of section 61 (*g*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, inasmuch as no hospital is at present provided for the reception of persons suffering from dangerous diseases, and calling upon them to show cause "why the Governor of Bombay in Council should not make an order under section 518 of the said Act, prescribing a period within which the aforesaid provisions of the said Act shall be carried out by the Corporation providing a suitable hospital in Bombay for the reception of persons suffering from such disease." Mr. P. M. Mehta moved, and Mr. Grattan Geary seconded, that the memorial should be approved, and that the President should be requested to forward it to Government, which motion, after a debate which occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon's sitting, was carried.

THE appointment of Mr. H. A. Acworth Municipal Commissioner, in succession to the late Sir Henry Morland to represent the Corporation on the Board of the Technical Institute, is notified.

MR. E. GILES, Educational Inspector, N. D., has been granted privilege leave for one month, Mr. J. Oliver

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Mr. John Penn, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Lewisham, defeating Mr. Warmington, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,693 votes.

AN ENGLISH SQUADRON TO VISIT FRANCE.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has given a promise to Admiral Gervais, the commander of the French fleet, that he will take the Channel Squadron on a visit to Cherbourg in October.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

THE CROPS RUINED BY THE RAINS.

Continuous rainstorms are ruining the crops in England and in Ireland, where the outlook is of the gloomiest. Prayers for sunshine are being offered in every part of the kingdom.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Middlesex has defeated Somerset by nine wickets.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The death is announced of General Whichcote.

THE CANADIAN CENSUS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.

The Canadian census shows an increase of half a million in the population of the Dominion in the last decade.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

THE INSURGENTS HEMMED IN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The latest news from Chili says the insurgent forces are hemmed in by the Government troops, and escape is impossible. A decisive battle is declared to be imminent.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES REINFORCED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

Reinforcements have reached President Balmaceda and he has now fully 20,000 troops at Valparaiso. He holds an impregnable position and his torpedo and gun boats keep the insurgent men-of-war in check.

RESTORATION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The interruption of telegraphic communication between India and Shanghai restored to-day was on the Foochow-Shanghai cable.

THE MANIPUR-BURMA CART ROAD.

The completion of the cart road through the Manipur State to Upper Burma will be undertaken by the Public Works Department during next cold season. One Pioneer regiment and two companies of Sappers will be employed on the first section from Nichuguard to Kohima. Local or imported labour will be used beyond. The road from Tammu on the Burma side will be aligned probably to a point on the Chindwin south of Kendat.

ALLOTMENT OF WASTE LANDS IN RECHNA DOAB.

So as to be in a better position for crossing the river, waste lands will at once be allotted by the Punjab Government to settlers in the Rechna Doab, where cultivation to a considerable extent will be rendered possible by the construction of a weir at Khanki on the Chenab.

THE KANHOW CHINS.

Latest news from Fort White says the Kanhows are gaining confidence, and come in to sell fowls and get hospital treatment. The Chief of Mohingyi, a village partly independent and partly Kanhow, has to-day taken oath to us in Fort White, which has considerably increased our influence in the Chin Country. Tiddim has proved itself an excellent place for a post, and, though being practically impregnable, is very healthy.

THE WEATHER AT ALLAHABAD.

The rainfall stands at 90 inches for the past fortnight; it has been moderate.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.

Cholera has entirely disappeared from the Karnal district and Lahore. There have been very few cases in the Rawalpindi district. During the week ending 26th there were 1,000 fresh cases in the province. The total number to date, yesterday, has been over 6,000, and over 3,000 deaths. The European troops have been moved into the cholera camp owing to two fatal cases in the Lahore Fort.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

The Conference of Delegates of the Industrial Association of Western India, met again to-day and concluded their deliberations. The proceedings were occupied by native manufacturers, who produced specimens of their products and explained the directions in which they might be extended and compete favourably with European merchandise. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranade proposed votes of thanks to the Delegates and the gentleman who had read the papers, and the President and the latter gentleman having briefly replied, the proceedings were concluded. The next Conference of the Association will be held in Poona in September of next year.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

VICTORY FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

In the Football Match played this evening between the Bombay team and the Calcutta Football Club team, Bombay won easily by 2 goals and 3 tries. It now only remains for them to play the regimental team of The Buffs. Everything has been done to give the Bombay team a hearty welcome here. On Saturday night the Calcutta Football Club will give a dinner in their honour.

THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.*

Last evening a well attended meeting of members of the leading mercantile houses and banks was held in connection with the Small Cause Court Bill. The provisions of the Bill were fully discussed, and the meeting, with one exception, was unanimous in deciding to object to the Bill *in toto* and to any other Bill directed towards enlarging the nature of suits to be heard by the Small Cause Court, or extending its pecuniary jurisdiction. Six resolutions to be submitted to Friday's public meeting were drafted. It was also agreed that a public memorial should be prepared and submitted to H. E. the Viceroy, and that the Secretary of State be telegraphed to after Friday's meeting.

HEAVY MORTALITY IN MADRAS.

The Madras death-rate last week was double the mean.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

H. E. the Governor is beating the gubernatorial record so far as heavy touring is concerned. On Monday he spent several hours in the saddle riding about the district.

THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

The official season report for the past week says: The rainfall of the past three weeks is seriously deficient in Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevelly. In these districts, the unirrigated cultivated areas in which are more than half the total for the presidency, the area normally sown up to August is about 3·75 per million acres and about 37 per cent., of the total unirrigated cultivation in these districts. This area must be greatly reduced, and the crops that are already sown suffer severely owing to the deficiency following on drought in previous months. Pasture and fodder is getting scarcer. Cattle are suffering and mortality is increasing on the affected areas. 25,230 coolies are employed on relief works, and 5,131 are being fed at Government kitchens. Rs. 3,83,840 have been lent for the construction of wells.

[* Delayed in transmission.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 26.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 26.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 26.

The P & O Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this evening, and the s. s. Wistow Hall left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 27.

French Mail steamer Saghalien from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed hardening tendency. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅛
4½ per cent. „	76⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	45

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY WITH POONA HOUNDS.

A Poona huntsman thus humorously dilates on the last chase:—We met at Lakripool, he writes to us, when H. E. Lord Harris and many ladies turned out. We were very sorry to hear it whispered at the meet that the animal had escaped out of the carpet-bag, and that there was no other; but we had a nice galop after a native. The master apologised to us for his hounds doing so by saying that it was because the man was carrying fish on his head; but we cannot help thinking that the hounds ran the man on his own merits. We then had a very fast run of ten minutes after a large "pi" dog, which only escaped us by tumbling down a well.

We confess that our hounds are fond of running hares, but it is rather unkind of our A. G. to remind us of it by always wearing his green coat.

FESTIVITIES AT ADEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Aug. 15.

Aden has been in a state of gaiety and festivity seldom seen in this parched desert portion of the globe. We have had a "People's Fair," which was a great success. The majority of the shows were in the hands of the crew of H. M. S. Cossack, and were very well carried out, causing endless amusement. The tobogganing was a dangerous and rude construction, causing one or two slight accidents.

The "Minstrels" were located in a large booth erected by themselves, fitted with a stage draped in flags and prettily arranged. Outside was a small platform on which Corporal Newby, R. M. A., beat a big drum and amused the passers-by with his ready wit and grotesque make-up. The men of the Cossack formed the minstrel party (12 in all), and delighted their audiences with their songs, choruses, and step dances. In the same booth a "second sight" entertainment was given by one of the officers of the Cossack (the paymaster I believe), who with his medium (the ship's steward) drew crowded houses, and created great amusement by the manner in which he burlesqued the thought-reader. The menagerie was an ingenious "sell," consisting of goats, donkeys, a pup in a cage, &c. The great aquarium was a view of the sea from the top of a ladder. "Boxing" took place in a booth with 20-foot ring inside, where the Cossack's artificer-blacksmith, a finely built man of six feet with colossal shoulders and arms like "sledge hammers," gave some excellent spectacles, defeating with ease the many picked men sent against him from the garrison, causing some of the Connaught Rangers (whose pet, Putney Bill, was knocked over the ropes) to cowardly assault parties of the sailors of three or four that they met at night, and by superior numbers (seven or nine Connaughts to three or four seamen) thrashing them. The shooting gallery was run by the Cossacks with Morris's tubes in Martini rifles, and was a great and popular feature, the dancing dolls, &c., as targets at 30 yards and costumes of the reefers causing much amusement. The peep show was a joke, being four photographs seen through a case and run by an artillerymen. Another most interesting show was the "Electrical booth," exhibited by torpedo-men of the Cossack, in which the driving dress complete, and stuffed in a standing position, held a glass globe in its hand. In this was a rupee in the water. The natives tried to take it out, but the shock from the electric current was so great, it made them withdraw very quickly. Many other electrical phenomena completed a most scientific show. The sports were well carried out, and the crowds of people on the grounds during both days showed the interest the fair excited.

The following was the programme:—

YE OLDE COUNTRIE FAYRE.

Under the patronage of Brigadier-General Jopp, Commanding Aden District.

Held in the Garden of Aden, more commonly known as Sappers' Bay, at Steamer Point, on Thursday and Friday, August 13th and 14th, 1891. By kind permission of Colonel Sir G. Larpent, Bart., the band of the 1st Battalion the Connaught Rangers will perform at intervals during the afternoon.

Races, tobogganing, &c., to begin at 4 p.m.

Thursday's Programme shows—

Tobogganing!	Shooting Gallery!
Nigger Minstrels!	Peep Show!
Menagerie!	Breaking Bottles!
The Great Aquarium!	Aunt Sally!
Boxing!	Man in Tub!
Second Sight!	Baccarat!
Cocoanuts!	Wusser!

Admission to all shows will be one anna. Change can be procured on the ground.

RACES, &c.

4 p.m.—Tilting on Donkeys; prizes, Rs. 3.
4-30 p.m.—Donkey Driving Race; prizes, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
5 p.m.—Tilting at Bucket; prizes, Rs. 3.
5-30 p.m.—Camel Race, (a) for native troops and (b) for all natives; prizes, (a) Rs. 3 and (b) Rs. 2.
5-45 p.m.—Bombay Race (no whips or spurs allowed); prizes, best costume, Rs. 5; race, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
6-15 p.m.—Musical Race; prizes, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
6-30 p.m.—Mule Race, (a) for native troops, and (b) for all natives; prizes, (a) Rs. 3 and 2 and (b) Rs. 3 and 2.

ECHOES OF THE LONDON SEASON.

An Anglo-Indian Lady correspondent writes:—Here I am, in the country at last, and on this, my first peaceful day for weeks, I realize how, in the midst of the hurly burly of the London season, I have been forgetting my poor Anglo-Indian correspondents. I see that the newspapers call this season a dull one, but if a less dull season would mean a more crowded, hot, hustling, and eventful one, then I hope I may never take part in a more lively one than this that is just drawing to a close.

You can imagine how delightful it is to find myself sitting, as I am to-day, on an old P. & O. deck-chair (the only thing that speaks to me of India) on the grass, under trees which are swaying in an English breeze, watching my children racing about in their big shady hats, with rosy cheeks and untiring legs. How different to their past days of pale faced dawdling in the Bund Gardens, or the Malabar Hill Gymkhana. As I sit here, I do not know which I am most glad to have left, Bombay or London. But really, I must not be ungrateful to London, for the interest of the place is so well sustained (as the reviewers say of a shilling dreadful) that I should not willingly have turned my face away from it sooner.

I must try and give you some echoes of the season. In looking back on it, I find that the things that most jump to my memory are those that most often were the subject of conversation. In the pre-Easter and Whitsuntide season, the subject of Mr. Kipling's works got worn to a thread, and I grew tired of trying to explain the exact amount to which, to my mind, his pictures of Indian society are true or untrue. Ladies ask: "Are all the women in India really as dreadfully vulgar as Mr. Kipling makes out? Are the morals of Indian society really so much lower than those of London?" The men say: "What a splendid country India must be for men! What rattling good times the soldiers and civil servants must have compared to us poor devils of M.Ps. and lawyers, and bankers!" These remarks are curious, for Mr. Kipling certainly did not intend to make out all Anglo-Indian women as vile, and all Anglo-Indian men as to be greatly envied. But he has so vulgar a touch in dealing of women, so romantic a touch in dealing of soldiers and men of action, that his stories about the former must always repel, whilst those about the latter, even when they depict a cholera epidemic, or a hot weather night in the plains, make the soul of the common-place Londoner pant for a life of action and opportunity where he might show that his English "grit" and "go" have not been extinguished by the banalities of the Bar, or the Stock Exchange.

But I am wandering far from the London season. The influenza was the next topic, and a very absorbing one, when it came to dinner parties being decimated, public meetings postponed or chairmanless, the House of Commons reporterless, and alarmingly reduced in numbers; shops and workshops without "hands," and the private houses of the "upper ten" in many cases unswept and ungarnished, as all the servants were in bed at once. One peer of the realm of my acquaintance was obliged for two days to answer his own door-bell, and with the help of a "job" char-woman to wait upon his wife and family and servants, all down with influenza. If it comes back next year, the "plague" will be treated much more as an infectious complaint. The influenza was ousted by the Gordon-Cumming trial, and heartily sick we all got of the subject before it was dropped, and great was the nonsense talked th reon. A l rge minority of people became so in love with their own cleverness in pointing out what the Wilson family ought, or ought not to have done, and inflated themselves with such noble sentiments about the sacred duties of a host to his guest, that they clean forgot the main point of whether Sir William Gordon-Cumming, an officer and a gentleman, did or did not cheat his own friends at cards? Really, to hear some people talk, you would have thought that to play at baccarat with your own counters was more disgraceful than to cheat, and to see your friend cheat and to say so a worse crime than to cheat yourself. The conduct of the Mayor of Forres in welcoming Sir William as a hero gave rise to the conjecture "do the middle classes in Scotland, at any rate, think cheating a serious crime, or are they trained by the sharp practice of trade to consider all fair where there is money to be won by having sharper wits than your rivals, and especially fair if your rivals are men of as much or more money than yourself?" Much pity is felt for Lady Gordon-Cumming, whose youth must argue ignorance, while an experienced man of the world like Sir William must realize to the full that in marrying her he is dragging her under in trying to float himself.

The discussions on the Gordon-Cumming case followed quickly on the news of the Manipur disaster, and were really useful in distracting the attention of English ignorance,—I will not call it "opinion,"—from such an entirely Indian subject. But I must tell you about Miss Betty Ponsonby's wedding. You know she is the daughter of Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary. As she has been going about in London a great deal for about six years, and is clever, and agreeable and witty, she has not only a circle of warm friends, but an acquaintance with the whole of London society. As soon as it was known that the Queen was going to come to her wedding,—an honour which, I think, Her Majesty has hardly ever done to a subject before,—it was surprising what a flock of sheep these same Londoners showed themselves to be! Presents poured in, not only from her numerous friends, but from the barest of acquaintances, until the presents numbered over 500, more than I have heard of any bride receiving unless it was the Duchess of Portland, whose wedding was the nine days' wonder of two seasons ago. The truth was every one wanted to be asked to Miss Ponsonby's wedding, and of course all present givers were sure of an invitation. But if they came to stare at the Queen, they got but little satisfaction, for only just as the bride came up the aisle could a little old lady in black be seen being escorted by the Duke of Hesse, across the chancel from the vestry door to a seat quite on one side near the altar-rails. You never saw such a dress parade as that wedding was. Everybody had on their new smart "function" gowns for the season. I think nobody looked prettier than Lady Stafford (that stern critic of Bombay society), wearing a little half-mourning bonnet with silver wings in it. It was at this wedding that I first realised that every hat or bonnet this year must have wings, and every bodice flapping tails. These have been the characteristic features of this summer's fashions, and I have never known millinery so cheap and easy to manage at home. A plain black hat of fine straw, with a broadish brim turned up simply at the back, and trimmed in front with an ample bow or knot of coloured "chiffon," and a pair of pointed wings, sometimes tiny sometimes tall and slender standing straight up in front from among the folds of the chiffon—this has been as *chic* a head-gear as anyone need have. Some of the hats had, instead of the "chiffon," a garland of roses round the level of the brim, with the same soaring wings in black or white or green standing up in front, and at the back too.

The evening gowns this year are difficult to describe. I have seen several from Worth, though they had that indescribable "something" which only Worth can give. They sound nothing in the description, as simplicity, combined with beautiful fit, were their chief characteristics. The skirts are as simple as possible with either three rows of tiny frills close on the top of each other, or one broader frill at the bottom of the skirt all round. The bodies have tails (at the back only for an evening gown) either of the material of the gown itself, or of broad lace, or of chiffon. I saw Mrs. Henry White, of the American Legation, at one party, in a simple black silk gown, with some fine old cream-coloured Venetian lace, made to stand upright all round her neck at the back, and round the square in front by means of fine wire run through the edge of the lace, and kept upright by little invisible "props" of the same wire at intervals. It framed her dainty head, which is dressed with one huge coil of her own fair hair in a Grecian knot, and her pretty low forehead, which scorns a fringe, is only softened by a few tiny curls. The gown had puffy sleeves of black chiffon held up by bands of black silk, and the whole effect was that of a pretty young "ancestress" just stepped out of her frame. But I must not lengthen my letter with too many descriptions of clothes, though, of course, they are more interesting than anything else. I will only tell you that the riding attire in Rotten Row this year, in the morning, was more countrified than ever, but I am told that there is a reaction setting in in favour of the old tight fitting habit. At any rate, that mighty huntress, Miss Margot Tennant, has set this fashion, by appearing in the smartest and tightest of black habits, on her early morning rides of late. There are many more riders in Rotten Row at the early hour than in the evening, and none at the old mid-day hour. It has become quite a fashion this year among those who do not ride to go and row, or be rowed on the Serpentine in the cool of the morning. Altogether the original plan of the designers of Rotten Row, and the Serpentine, is at last being realised, and Hyde Park is utilised daily as a health-resort by young ladies in straw hats, covert coats, and shirts, and by men in shooting-jackets, knicker-bockers, etc.

There have been great speculations among Conservatives and Liberals alike, as to whether we shall ever see our Grand Old Man on his legs again. The influenza, added to his son's death, have shaken him considerably, but my impression is that next session will see him return, a giant refreshed. There is no doubt that he has felt his son's death deeply, and more than such an old man might have been expected to do. Mrs. Gladstone also has been, and is, in great grief. There is something to me pathetic in the way the whole world and the newspapers have discussed the death of Mr. W. H. Gladstone, only from the point of view of how it has affected the ex-Prime Minister, whilst hardly an enquiry has been made about the widow, whose heroic devotion, watchfulness, and self-control throughout the last three years of her husband's most trying illness, have ended in a complete collapse of her strength now that the strain is removed. It is quite untrue that Mr. W. H. Gladstone was out of his mind. His mind was perfectly clear, and he decided himself to undergo the operation, understanding perfectly what a risk he was running.

THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BULDANA, Aug. 23.

The first cry for rain, which was so graciously responded to, was naturally drowned in the heavy showers that blessed this district for nearly a whole month, and the rains held off in time as if in anticipation of the second cry for "stop" of the agriculturists. But the cessation of the rains has been followed by the unwelcome influx of the deadly enemy of mankind—cholera—which has been raging with lesser or greater fury in Malkapur taluk. The sky is overcast with dark clouds and promises heavy downpours, which are longed for not only for the good of crops, but for the expulsion of the unwelcome guest no less.

The recent changes in the superior grades of officers have sent back Mr. E. Marshall to Buldana, Mr. Hyder Ali taking Mr. Marshall's place in Malkapur. The changes were considered to be temporary at first, but they promise to be permanent, and Mr. Marshall deserves to be congratulated on his rescue from isolation at Malkapur.

The next week will be one of unusual excitement here. The case of assault by some Mahomedans at Malkapur on the Secretary of the Malkapur Local Committee, which had created universal interest in Berar last year, has been revived with redoubled vigour. The Judicial Commissioner, to whom a representation would appear to have been made, has sent it for a speedy and thorough trial to our First Class Magistrate, Kumar Shri Harbhanji, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, before whom the regular trial will commence on the 28th instant. The case is naturally one of very great interest, but has assumed an extraordinary importance owing, as it is universally suspected, to some official weight having gone to lower the balance against the accused. A leading member of the Bombay Bar—Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Branson or Mr. Mehta—is said to be about to be engaged by the accused, and the principal point of controversy at the very starting is to be, as the accused have been charged under section 332, whether the secretary of a local committee, or, for the matter of that, of a Municipality, is necessarily a "public servant." It would appear that in September last Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner, while on a visit of sanitary inspection to Malkapur, passed through the town, accompanied by the Secretary of the Malkapur Local Committee, the mamlatdar, the chief constable, and others. Suspecting the interior premises of a Mahomedan house by which he passed to be dirty, he desired to inspect them, and the ladies having been duly required to retire into *gosha*, Dr. Little and the Secretary walked in, saw into the premises, and proceeded on their inspection. It seems the males, father and son, were not at home at the time. On their return home shortly after, they were informed of the saheb's visit, and they thought, or were made to think, that their *gosha* had been interfered with. They, in company with other co-religionists, proceeded forthwith in pursuit of the Secretary, whom they supposed to be the prime cause of their disgrace, and having found him seated in the Patel's office assaulted him and belaboured him unmercifully. They are said to have next invaded the house of the Mamlatdar, who had the presence of mind to act up to the requirements of the occasion, and who successfully dispersed the crowd.

Dr. Little will, of course, be one of the principal witnesses in the case, for, though not an eye-witness of the assault, he had not left Malkapur till after it had been committed, and he is cognizant of most of the circumstances.

Next week will also witness the ceremony of the investiture with the title of "Nawab" of Khan Bahadur Salam-ulla-Khan, Jahagirdar of Deulghat, who is also Special Magistrate. The ceremony will be performed by our very worthy and popular Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Czeczpanki.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind (Captain G. W. Atkinson) will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Gibraltar with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Cumming	Miss Peddie
Mr Lala Tokchand	Mr and Mrs Curry and 2 Infants
Rev G and Mrs Litchfield	Master Curry
Pandit Nathkoul	Mr D Hill
Mr Shea	Mr C Wills
Mr and Mrs Kinely	Mr and Mrs Hollick
Mrs Evens and family	Mr W R Foster
Mr and Mrs Cauldrey	Lt E N Gibbard
Major and Mrs Heaton and child	Mrs Ansley and child
Mrs Cross	Mr and Mrs Newby and 2 infants.
Mr Abdul Ghani	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Hodder,	Brigade-Surgeon G A Maconachie
Mr Westmacott	Lt P J Macanlay
Col and Mrs Tomkins	Mr and Mrs Rustomjee
Mr Rawlins	Hon P C Evans Freke
Mr W H Long	Mr A D Haddon
Mr and Mrs Pugh	Lt Dodgson
Col Trevor	Hon G H D Evans
L. Twiss, RE	Col Prinsep
Rev G Ral.	Surgeon-Major Adams
Mr J W Russell	Dr Dodd
Mr W Hertz	
Mrs Blundell.	

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Capt Dewar	Capt Blewitt

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Assam (Captain G. W. F. Browne) on 4th September, 1891:

FOR BRINDISI—Mr T Davies, Mr H G Cooke, Mr J S Alston, Mr Patel, Mr G Carmichael, Mr Beesley, Mr P J White, Dr Beavan Rake, Mr Allen, Mr Gaspersz, and Mr and Mrs Pugh.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mrs Macpherson, Mrs G Watkin Williams, and Mr and Mrs W K Stent and 2 infants.

Per s. s. Clyde (Captain J. L. Parfitt) on 11th September, 1891:

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Cameron, Mr Schun, Rev L Telford, Mr H A Hall Maitland, Captain Lyon Montgomery, Col Buller, Mr W Garth, Mr G Garth, Mrs Logan and family, Mrs Logan's Governess, and Mr S Tidler.

FOR LONDON—Col Wright, 2 Messrs. Wright, Mr and Mrs Whitbyton, Mr Nutton, Miss Lymain, Major and Mrs Brackenbury and Mrs Diver.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	71	40	56	44	53	98	51	43
Thursday, Aug. 27	0	54	0	28	0	30	0	10
Total	71	94	56	72	54	28	51	53
Total fall to 27th August 1890	66	5	67	32	69	54	55	5
Total fall to 27th August 1889	64	86	67	78	66	8	50	34

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Lieutenant J. H. Harrington, 14th Bombay Infantry, is to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Bhuj during the absence of Lieutenant E. G. R. Wilkins.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEES.

After the admirable display the Bombay Gymkhana made, under adverse circumstances, on Wednesday afternoon, it was hardly expected they would have collapsed so miserably as they did in the second innings. Indeed, from the appearances of the first day's play, a good, even a close, game was anticipated, but, as it turned out, the Parsees, with the utmost ease, inflicted such a defeat on the Gymkhana as they never experienced before at the hands of any team, and, to the credit of the Parsees be it said, they gained their victory by thoroughly good cricket. On resuming yesterday, they got the second half of the Gymkhana team out for the addition of 38 runs to their overnight's score before tiffin, or in an hour's play, rain having interfered with the game for an hour. Going in again for their second innings, the Parsees ran up 106 runs for the loss of four wickets, Mr. D. D. Kanga being top scorer with 46, and the Parsee champion, Mr. Gagrat, having obtained 27 before he was bowled by Mr. Raikes, a bowler whom, by the way, he seemed very timid of in both innings. The Parsee captain, then, finding his team 172 runs to the good, wisely determined to bring the innings to a close, and to try and get the Gymkhana out in the two hours that remained to play. It was a plucky move; but he evidently knew what he was doing, and considering the reputation the Parsees bear in playing an uphill game—for it was an uphill game in attempting to get a strong batting team out in such a very short time—fears were entertained that the Gymkhana would not succeed in keeping up their wickets long enough to make a draw of the match. And that fear was not groundless. The bowling of Messrs. Writer and M. D. Kanga was most deadly, while the Parsee fielding was superb. The wickets went down in rapid succession, the Gymkhana batsmen following each other between their tent and the wicket in something like a procession. Mr. Raikes, who carried his bat, after a stubborn defence, was the only man who made anything like a stand, and even his score only came to 8. In about an hour the game was over, the Parsees winning by 142 runs. The following are details of the day's play:—

In a disagreeable drizzling rain, Captain Smith and Mr. Raikes, the overnight not outs with 25 and 7 runs, respectively, to their credit, resumed their innings against the bowling of Messrs. Pavri and M. D. Kanga. They played a long time without doing anything, until the captain slipped a bail off Mr. Parvi, which reached the boundary and brought out the "century," and that he followed up with a 2 and a cut for 3 off the same bowler. That ended his career however, being bowled off the first ball of Mr. Kanga's next over (6 for 105). Mr. Johnston only got 4 when he was bowled, and the next wicket added no runs, Mr F. Clark being caught off the first ball. Then Mr. Gagrat was tried with the ball again as Mr. H. Clark went in. Only one run was now wanted to save the "follow on," and to Mr. Clark fell the credit of making the necessary hit with a single. At this point rain came on, and stopped the game for over an hour. On resuming Mr. Clark made the same mistake as two of his team made before him—attempting a run when the ball was going straight to a fielder, and by a smart return being run out (9 for 131). Mr. P. H. Rogers, the last man to go in, did not get a chance to score, Mr. Raikes being bowled by Mr. Gagrat, and the innings closed just before the tiffin hour for 131, 66 runs behind the Parsees.

The Parsees commenced their second innings after lunch, Messrs. Cooper and Kanga facing the bowling of Messrs. Raikes and Clark. Both batsmen hit out vigorously from the beginning, and gave the Europeans some hard work fielding. Runs came rapidly till Mr. Cooper gave a catch to Mr. Steel, which was taken (1 for 24). Mr. Kanga was then joined by Mr. R. Mody and Mr. Steel relieved Mr. Clark of the ball. This was a lucky change, Mr. Mody being bowled by Mr. Steel before he could score (2 for 29). Mr. Gagrat, who made such a magnificent batting display on Wednesday, next appeared and was enthusiastically cheered. The Parsee champion immediately set to work and the score rose rapidly, although Mr. Gagrat was very chary of Mr. Raikes' bowling, and to him played a cautious game. He was at length beaten by Mr. Raikes, his wickets scattered by that bowler after making 27 (3 for 78). Mr. Bapasola, who bears the reputation of a hard hitter, next went to the assistance of Mr. Kanga, and immediately gave a difficult chance, but the ball proved too hot to hold and was dropped. The score was raised to 90 between them, when Mr. Kanga slipped a ball into Mr. Durrant's hands, who held it beautifully. Mr. Bapasola was partnered by Mr. Writer, and both batsmen played a rapid game. At twenty minutes to four the Parsee captain declared his second innings at an end, 106 runs having been made for the loss of only four wickets, which made the Parsees 172 runs in all ahead of the Bombay Gymkhana.

At five minutes to four o'clock the Bombay Gymkhana commenced their uphill game, Messrs. Steel and Durrant first undertaking the defence against the bowling of Messrs. Writer and M. D. Kanga. Before a run could be made, Mr. Steel returned the ball to the hands of the bowler and was caught out. His place was filled by Captain Smith, who was lustily cheered on going in, he having made such a fine display in the first innings. But his career was short, for he was clean bowled by Mr. Writer before he could score (2 for 1). The ball was a splendid one, taking the wicket right out of the sod. With the downfall of these two good batsmen matters looked bad for the Gymkhana team, and were not improved as the game proceeded. The wickets went down with startling rapidity till Mr. Johnson, the seventh man to go in, raised the hopes of the Gymkhana. He started at once with two singles and a boundary hit, and Mr. Raikes replied with a double off Mr. Writer, which raised the total to 20. But Messrs. Kanga and Writer were bowling splendidly, several maidens were sent down in succession, and the batsmen experienced the greatest difficulty in getting the balls away. Mr. Johnson, after a stubborn defence, was tempted to hit out at one of Mr. Kanga's, which lodged in the hands of Mr. Dubash, who held it (7 for 22). Mr. F. Clark partnered Mr. Raikes, and immediately "skied" a ball to Mr. Bapasola, who easily held it (8 to 24). Mr. H. Clark only added 4 to the score, when his wickets were scattered by Mr. Writer (9 for 28). When Mr. Rogers, the last representative, went in, the end was not long in coming, he being bowled by Mr. Writer, Mr. Raikes carrying his bat for 8. The Parsees thus won the match by 142 runs. The following are the full scores:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr S B Spencer, b Raikes	1		
Mr M D Kanga, c and b F Clark	9		
Mr R D Cooper, b F Clark	24	c Steel, b Raikes	12
Mr B D Gagrat, c Nicholson, b Rogers	93	b Raikes	27
Mr D D Kanga, c Rogers, b Raikes	4	c Durrant, b F Clark	46
Mr M E Pavri, l-b-w, b Steel	14		
Mr R E Mody, b F Clark	6	b Steel	0
Mr D F Dubash, c Steel, b Raikes	10		
Mr N S Bapasola, c F Clark, b Rogers	13	not out	6
Mr D N Writer, b F Clark	9	not out	13
Mr D C Pundole, not out	1		
Extras	13	Extras	2
Total	197	Total for 4 wkts	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Raikes	135	52	8	3	55	31	1	2
Mr F Clark	86	27	4	4	35	41	0	1
Mr Rogers	60	58	0	2	...	...	...	...
Mr Steel	31	30	0	1	20	29	0	1
Mr H Clark	30	16	1	0	..	..	..	...

GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr E E Steel, c Pavri, b Writer	36	c and b M Kanga	0
Mr N Durrant, run out	10	c Pavri, b Kanga	6
Captain Smith, b M D Kanga	37	b Writer	0
Mr F A Prevost, run out	8	c Gagrat, b M Kanga	3
Surgeon-Major Carson, b Gagrat	0	c Pavri, b Kanga	1
Mr E F Nicholson, b Gagrat	1	c Pavri, b Kanga	0
Mr E B Raikes, b Gagrat	20	not out	5
Mr C D Johnson, b M D Kanga	4	c Dubash, b Kanga	8
Mr F Clark, c Mody, b M D Kanga	0	c Bapasola, b Kanga	0
Mr H Clark, run out	9	b Writer	1
Mr P H Rogers, not out	0	b Writer	1
Extras	6	Extras	2
Total	131	Total	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Pavri	70	39	5	0	..	..	...	...
Mr Pundole	45	29	1	0	..	..	..	..
Mr Writer	45	27	2	1	83	16	8	3
Mr Gagrat	48	13	4	3	..	..	..	...
Mr M D Kanga	50	17	4	3	80	12	11	7

A Limbdi correspondent reports the death of Bapa Sahib Umedsinhji, brother of the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi. All the proceedings of the State for the most part went through his hands, says our correspondent, who adds: The Rayasal department, the management of Kothas and that of Rasala were under his superintendence, and he executed those duties in a very praiseworthy manner.

HOSPITALS FOR DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Nearly the whole of yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Municipal Corporation was occupied in discussing a memorial which had been prepared to be sent to Government in reply to a notice from His Excellency the Governor in Council, dated 11th August 1891 (No. 2319 of 1891, General Department), charging the Corporation with not duly carrying out the provisions of section 61 (*g*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, inasmuch as no hospital is at present provided for the reception of persons suffering from dangerous diseases, and calling upon them to show cause "why the Governor of Bombay in Council should not make an order, under section 518 of the said Act, prescribing a period within which the aforesaid provisions of the said Act shall be carried out by the Corporation providing a suitable hospital in Bombay for the reception of persons suffering from such disease." Mr. George Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayon Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks,

they have done, what they will at once proceed to show they have, directly and indirectly, to make 'adequate provision' for the object in question, viz., the prevention of the spread of dangerous disease. They have spent, and they are spending, large sums of money to stamp out dangerous disease, fortify the city against its spread, and enable it to resist its attack. They have spent, and are spending, large sums to cleanse, widen, and ventilate the city. They have spent, and are spending, immense sums to improve its drainage. They have spent, and are spending, enormous sums to provide a pure and copious supply of water. They have spent, and are spending, large sums to close dangerous cemeteries and provide new ones in their place. They have built markets where wholesome food can be vended, and they are strictly looking after the milch cattle stables. They have spent, and continue to spend every year, large sums for temporary hospitals for dangerous disease, whenever there is any, even the slightest real danger of its spread. They have relieved Government, to the extent of Rs. 36,000 a year, from the cost of maintaining hospitals, where, till recently, there were wards for infectious as for other diseases, in the shape of a contribution to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital which Government are legally bound to maintain under the trust accepted by them. They contribute Rs. 3,000 a year to the Jaffer Suliman Dispensary. They are now contributing Rs. 18,000 a year towards the maintenance of a Leper Asylum. They have hospitals of their own at Grant Road and Arthur Road, ready to be equipped as occasion may require. They maintain a Health Department with a qualified Health Officer at its head. They have resolved to carry out house visitation in times of epidemic for people who can not and will not go to hospitals. The Corporation venture to challenge the verdict of all impartial men, whether, when they do all this they do not *adequately* carry out the provisions of Section 61 (*g*), in the only reasonable sense which can be put upon these words. It may be that, in doing all this, they have not adopted any particular measure which, in the opinion of some people, was also calculated to promote the same object. They distinctly maintain, however, that they are neither bound to do everything that might be done, nor to carry out one measure rather than another, because the judgment of other people may happen to differ from the opinion they themselves may honestly and conscientiously form in matters in which judgments may fairly differ. If it were otherwise, if Government had, under Section 518, not a simple power of general control, but one of detailed interference, in all the various administrative affairs entrusted to the Corporation under Section 61, if they can compel the Corporation to carry out particular and detailed measures, which, in their own opinion, were preferable to those adopted by the Corporation, then the boasted Free Municipal constitution of this City would not be that of a representative assembly for local self-government, but a cunningly devised institution to levy taxation under disguise. The Corporation cannot believe for a moment that the Act of 1888 has been devised to work out so retrograde and disastrous a transformation. If that were so, this Corporation beg to be allowed, most respectfully, but firmly and freely, to say that this City and its citizens would never consent in their corporate capacity to become the instruments of registering the municipal decrees of Government. The Corporation remind Government that there has been only one previous occasion on which Government have tried to compel the Corporation to a particular line of action, and, curiously enough, with regard to a very similar object as the present. In 1880, Government required the Corporation to contribute Rs. 15,000 a year to a Contagious Diseases Hospital, and, when the Corporation declined, compulsorily took the money. The Corporation appealed to the Secretary of State, and the result of the appeal was that the Secretary of State refused to uphold the action of Government. In conclusion, the Corporation beg to say that, if in the course of the above representation they have been betrayed into the use of any language falling short of the fullest respect which they loyally and cheerfully recognize it as their duty to render to His Excellency, they respectfully and sincerely beg to plead in extenuation of the warmth with which they have repelled an allegation they deem injurious and unfounded, that they are sensitively jealous of the honour of this city and its Council, which they are striving conscientiously and to the best of their ability to hand down to their successors as untarnished as they received it from their predecessors.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the memorial should be approved and that the President should be requested to forward it to Government. He did not, he said, for two reasons intend to say very much in submitting the motion because in the first place all that had to be stated was really contained in the memorial, and he did not think it was fair to the members to make them hear the whole of those arguments over again in the form of a speech, while in the second place he was very sorry indeed that they should be placed in their present attitude towards Government, and he thought on an occasion of that kind the less said the better. It would be wise policy to say only what was absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the case. It had been said when the matter was last before the Corporation that it was a great pity the power contained in the "bludgeon" clauses of the Act had been vested in Government, but he desired to point out that as far as that was concerned the Corporation was willing, and rightly so he thought, that Government should have the power of control. But it was then distinctly understood that Government should only exercise that power in extreme cases and when the Corporation had an opportunity to defend themselves. The Corporation did not object to the power of control vesting in Government, but what they did object to was interference. Construing the clause in the light that it was only to accord the power of control and not interference, it was a good thing, for even in England there existed what was called the Local Government Board which had the power of control over all the other Local Boards. However, in the case before them he must say that it was a matter of the greatest surprise to him how those gentlemen with enlightened and liberal views who formed the present Government could have brought themselves to exercise the power of control which vested in the Government in the manner spoken to by the memorial. The only explanation he could offer was that what they had done had been done inadvertently, or, in other words, that the matter had not received that kind of attention and consideration which should have been extended to it, for it seemed to him that if due attention had been given to the whole facts of the case such an action would never have been taken by the present Government. Although from a pecuniary point the amount involved was very small, still the principle at issue was a most important one, for if the principle that the Corporation was bound to provide hospitals for patients suffering from dangerous diseases was acknowledged, there was no telling to what length their liability might go in the very distant future. He thought the Committee had conclusively shown that the power had not been properly exercised by Government, and he therefore moved that their memorial should be approved and sent on to Government.

Mr. Grattan Geary formally seconded the motion reserving his right to speak.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee called attention to what he considered to be one or two inaccuracies in the memorial. He thought the year 1884 should be substituted for 1888 in the early part of the document, and further that the words "of their own motion" immediately preceding the latter figures should be deleted, for the action was not taken of their own motion, but on a letter from Mr. Secretary Nugent. Further, he did not agree with the statement that "with regard to small-pox there had been only 3 or 4 cases a week for some months past; and it must be remembered that so far as this disease was concerned, the majority of persons attacked were children who could not be got into any hospital at all." When he was attached to the J. J. Hospital and had charge of the small-pox wards, he had patients from the age of 5 to 65; and the largest number he had in the wards were adults.

Mr. Mehta: We are not talking about the number in the wards of one hospital, but of the cases in the city generally.

Dr. Cowasjee continuing, said he did not think they should talk of small pox in the light manner in which it had been talked of in the memorial. As to the concluding portion of the reply he observed that it was admirably worded, and gave a complete answer to Government as to the step taken by the Corporation at different times not only to the check the spread of contagious diseases, but, if possible, to stamp them out of the city. Still he was inclined to ask whether the abrupt closing by the Corporation of the hospital in Grant Road was not equally injudicious as the action which had been taken by Government; it was a hasty step, and he believed it had something to do with the measures taken by Government.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, having expressed his approval of the manner in which the reply had been drafted, went on to say that he did not consider Government had done right in closing the infectious wards at the J. J. and Gocouldas Tejpal Hospitals before consulting the Corporation, and he did not see why such cases were removed from those hospitals when patients suffering from dangerous diseases were allowed to be received at the European General Hospital. He failed to understand why the Bombay Corporation, which had done better duty than any other similar body throughout India, should be subjected to such indignity at the hands of Government. It was monstrous, and it was proper the public should know that the Corporation had been in the present instance most unjustly dealt with by Government.

Dr. Maconachie said he was very much astonished on reading the draft memorial to see that the committee of the Corporation were entirely in error in their conception as to what were their duties as regards the prevention of infectious diseases. They stated that the Corporation had never been allowed to go even beyond their statutory obligations in the matter of helping in medical relief, and they spoke of the outcome of their zeal in the cause of humanity and medical relief, which, in the opinion of most English Corporations, would be considered insignificant. The Corporation objected to the statement that no hospital was at present provided for the reception of persons suffering from dangerous diseases, but surely a building without any staff whatever was not to be considered a hospital, and as a matter of fact, when the Government wrote to the Corporation, there was an empty building ready for any sporadic cases which might occur. If such cases should occur, it was stated that their executive officers would find no difficulty in engaging an establishment as soon as they perceived the need for it. This was quite incorrect. It is most difficult to obtain the subordinate officials of a hospital when suddenly required, as it was a well-known fact that the subordinate establishments of hospital assistants are much undermanned, and such people cannot be picked up by the executive officers of the Corporation when wanted in an emergency. An empty hospital building is no *adequate* provision for epidemic diseases, and measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases were of little avail if no hospital were provided for their segregation and treatment. It was stated that in section 424 no obligation was laid on the Corporation to provide a hospital for the reception of persons suffering from dangerous disease, but as medical men were expected to send in reports about such cases, and the executive to send them to a hospital, surely it is implied that they must have a hospital to which the cases might be sent. In clause 11 the Corporation appeared to brag in the wildest manner as to the enormous sums they provided for the support of hospitals. They provided some £3,000 or £4,000 a year, and were said to relieve Government to that extent from the cost of maintaining hospitals, but surely the general tax-payer in the Deccan, Gujerat, and Sind should not be obliged to provide money to support the hospitals for contagious diseases in Bombay or for that matter, the General Hospitals either to the extent which this proposal called on them to do, and it appeared as if Bombay had always been trying to fetch more than its share of the general taxation of the Presidency. It appeared absurd to find a large city like Bombay complaining of having to pay £100 or £150 a year to protect itself from the spread of contagious diseases when every English Municipality provided comparatively enormous sums for this purpose and the general public subscribed hundreds of thousands of pounds for the General Hospitals throughout the various cities and the rates supported the paupers, while the Government or general taxation of the country did not give a pice towards the supported of the various hospitals. Bombay with paltry £3,000 donation ought to be ashamed to tax the general tax-payer for the treatment of its contagious and other diseases.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said in his opinion the strongest point made out in the memorial was that part which set forth that the present difficulty arose not from any change of policy on the part of the Corporation but rather from a change of policy on the part of Government. He did not think the curt notice they had received from Government was at all a respectful way of dealing with the Corporation. If the Corporation was in any way at fault, the Government were equally at fault. Looking at all the circumstances he was afraid it was sought to bring down the Bombay Municipality to the level of mofussil Municipalities, and he hoped they would approved of the memorial unanimously.

Mr. H. M. Phipson said he rose with considerable hesitation to address the Corporation because he had only so very recently become a member of it, consequently he was not acquainted with the whole details of the controversies which were going on between the Corporation and Government, and therefore, the members of the Committee who had been good enough to draft the reply to Government would look upon it as something akin to impertinence if he made any criticisms (no, no). But still he would say that it seemed to him as a business man that if the Municipality had a case, and he was informed by those who had followed the matter carefully that they had a very strong case, it should be placed before Government in somewhat simpler terms. The case should speak for itself, and in the latter part of the letter he was of opinion that there was too much of the bombastic, boastful style about it which he thought rather tended to weaken their case. If that was modified, he believed their representation would be considerably strengthened.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he was very glad to hear a variety of opinions on the statement the adoption of which he had the honour to second. It would be unworthy of that assembly if any long and elaborate statement like that were to pass through their hands without any criticism or dissent. But on the whole the statement might be accepted as fairly setting forth the case of the Corporation in answer to the summons which they had received from Government. (Hear hear.) To the challenge of Government they had to make a specific reply. Although there might be some boastfulness in one or two of the paragraphs, he did not see what harm there was in being a little boastful if they had done good work. An antique Roman had said that a man who did great deeds had a right to boast of them. (Hear, hear.) If they had expended large sums on water-supply, sanitation and hospitals, he thought they were justified in believing that they had done that duty to humanity which the Government said they had declined. (Applause.) But whatever might be said about the memorial, he believed it represented cordially the desire of the Corporation as a whole. If however the Corporation thought some modification might be made as to some of the terms of the representation, he would bow to that opinion. Had he been asked to prepare the statement, he would have been quite satisfied to rest the issue upon the facts set forth in the first half of the eleventh paragraph as sufficient and unanswerable. But the majority of the Committee, believing that the Corporation would desire a more copious exposition, he could not say that they were not in the right in that view. The case to be dealt with was this. The Government had put in force the power reserved under the clauses of the Municipal Act which were known as the bludgeon clauses, and called upon the Corporation to show cause why measures should not be taken under Section 518, to compel the Municipality to pay the cost of keeping open the Grant Road Infectious Hospital. The amount now expended by the Government to keep that hospital open was he believed Rs. 150 a month. The object is to debit the outlay to the Municipal Fund. A Nasmyth hammer should not be put to the ignominious use of cracking so small a nut. (Hear, hear). It was of course, incumbent on them to make reply and show cause against the contemplated action of the Government. In this statement, which took the form of a letter from the President to the Secretary to Government, it was shown clearly that the allegation that the Municipality had not taken adequate measures to check and prevent the spread of dangerous diseases, was not justified by the facts. A great deal had been done, and at heavy cost, to improve the health of the city, and thereby check the spread of dangerous diseases. The drainage of the city was being carried out on a larger scale, an expert has been brought out from England at heavy cost to suggest improvements; a vast expenditure had been undertaken to increase the supply of pure water to the inhabitants; hospitals and dispensaries received a large subsidy, and an asylum for homeless lepers was maintained at considerable cost. All this was ignored, and the Government charged the Municipality with declining to fulfil a duty of humanity when the Grant Road Infectious Hospital was not kept open for such occasional cases as might from time to time occur. As they knew, he was personally in favour of keeping the hospital open for such cases; and whether the cost was borne by the Government or the Municipality, seemed to him to be a matter of secondary consideration. But he failed to see why the Government should bring a grave charge against the Municipality. In this matter the Corporation took precisely the same course which the Government itself had taken when it closed the general hospitals to such cases. It did not, he held, lie with the Government to condemn the Corporation for closing the infectious hospital without making certain that some other provision could be made for sporatic cases of dangerous disease. That was precisely the course Government itself adopted when it turned the lepers out of the ward in the Jamsetjee Hospital into the street and left them without a bed on which to die. The Government deemed its whole duty fulfilled when closing the hospitals to cases which had been treated therein for years, the issue of a notification to that effect that the closure would be in force from a certain date, and that it was for the Municipality to see to it and take measures at its own expense to supply the deficiency thus created. The Government could not complain that the example thus set was followed and even improved upon by the Corporation, and that the Infectious Hospital was closed even without a notification to the Government, or any statement of the reasons for taking the step. Imitation is said to be and often is the sincerest form of flattery, and he could only hope that the Government felt gratified by that bettering of their example. (Laughter and applause.) He should have preferred that the Municipality should have set the Government a good example and kept open the hospital until the question in dispute was fought out. He thought at the time, and he still thought, that the Municipality might very well have given a better example in this matter, and kept the hospital open, not because they were under a legal obligation to do so, for, so far as he could see, the legal obligation did not exist, but because in the interest of the public health it was desirable, and even necessary, that some place should be provided for the reception and treatment of emergent cases of infectious disease. Upon the general question he thought it might be useful to make one or two observations. The Government,—he might say the Governments,—for both the local and the supreme Government were in this matter in the same boat, have recently shown an increased disposition to place on the city new burdens while diminishing and even intimating an intention of withdrawing made contributions from Government funds hitherto. Now this tendency, which was trumpeted forth as in accordance with sound principles, was in flagrant contrast with the more enlightened policy which had been definitely adopted at home after full consideration. (Hear, hear). The Home Government had recognised the fairness and the necessity of coming to the assistance of the English Municipalities which had been burdened beyond all precedent, owing to the necessity of providing on an adequate scale for the sanitation of large cities, education, and a more efficient police, fire brigades and the like. The Home Government contributed from the Imperial Treasury six millions sterling to the relief of the local rates in the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear). By an Act just passed a sum of two millions sterling would be annually given by the treasury to assist the ratepayers in meeting the growing cost of primary education. (Applause.) The same reasons which justified that course in the United Kingdom were beginning to operate with equal force in Bombay. Yet this was the time when the Government of Bombay notified that, in accordance with an intimation from the Government of India, the contribution of Rs. 90,000 toward the cost of the police—a force recruited and controlled by the Government—would be discontinued in a year or two, and the whole of the cost thrown upon the rates. The action of the Government in this and kindred questions was singularly out of harmony with that of the Government at home which is helping to bear the burdens imposed there as in India on the ratepayers by the Legislature without consulting their convenience or asking their consent. What the State required and commanded in the interest of the whole community and the State ought in part at least to be paid for by the State. (Hear, hear.) That principle was now accepted and freely acted upon in England. Why should it not be recognised and acted upon in India, and, to begin with, in the city of Bombay, which was in many respects a European city, administered as far as possible on European lines which though costly are indispensable to the health, security, and expansion of the port of India. That being so he would ask the Corporation to send up the memorial to Government, if they considered the document as it stood was a fair representation and a sufficient answer to the summons of the Government "to show cause." It seemed to him to show a very good cause of which they had no reason to be ashamed (applause).

Dr. Balchandra said it seemed to him that one or two of the speakers had entirely misconceived that memorial, and, instead of taking a general view of the whole question, had confined themselves to a very small portion of it. He thought it was unfortunate that Government had taken it upon themselves to show their power in the way they had done, but matters having come to such an extremity, he did not think it advisable to show that the Corporation were to be brought to their knees, and be forced to yield under extreme pressure. The honour of the Corporation was being threatened. Dr. Maconachie had to a certain extent misunderstood the question. It was not a question of maintaining an hospital for infectious diseases. It was a question of principle that was involved, and he was, therefore, in favour of the memorial as it stood.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said, in reply, that he thought, with Dr. Cowasjee, it would be advisable as to make a slight alteration. That was, in the second paragraph to delete the words "up till now" and substitute "except one;" also to delete the words further down in the same paragraph "of their own motion," and alter "1888" to "1885," which latter was a mistake. Regarding what Dr. Maconochie had said, he thought his words should be received with great tenderness and indulgence by reason of his outspokenness. One remark of his was that they should look to the English burghs and municipalities; but the position of the Home Government to English municipalities was totally different from the position Bombay held to Government. Dr. Maconochie talked of the enormous sums spent by English burghs, which was quite true, because they had enormous revenues. Then, let them look at the different positions occupied by Government and the Corporation. The Corporation was a body of local ratepayers, and Government represented the Imperial revenues. Government represented the general taxpayers, while the Corporation represented the general taxpayers *plus* the local ratepayers. How much did the city of Bombay help their brethren in the mofussil? All the larger hospitals in the mofussil had been built through the liberality of the most prominent citizens of the city of Bombay. If Dr. Maconachie had followed their arguments, he would have seen that they were being treated exceptionally by Government in this respect—that, besides contributing to their own hospitals, police, &c., the citizens of Bombay were asked to contribute to the hospitals of the mofussil. If it were that Government asked for contributions to the Imperial revenues, there might be something to be said for the argument. If the money was to be taken for the purpose of relieving the Imperial Exchequer, there might be something in the policy of Government. In conclusion, he thought that, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, they might, with the alterations he had suggested, adopt the memorial and send it to Government as proposed.

The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CASEY, I. M.

It is with regret, writes the *Indian Daily News*, that we have to record the death of Captain J. P. Casey, I. M., who died on Sunday afternoon at Garden Reach from weakness and complications, the result of an operation which he underwent last month. The sad intelligence will be received with heartfelt regret by his brother officers, for he was a universal favourite with all grades of the service. He was regarded as a smart and zealous officer, and was, moreover, a most considerate Commander and staunch friend, and his untimely death at the early age of 35 cannot fail to be an unpleasant shock to his old shipmates and numerous friends. Captain Casey had recently been appointed Staff Officer here, and had but just joined his new appointment when he was taken ill.

The remains of the late Captain J. P. Casey, I.M., were interred on Monday morning in the Military Cemetery. The hour fixed for the funeral was 7 o'clock; but some time before this, Commander Petley, Lieutenant E. J. King, Sub-Lieutenant O'B. Griffiths, and a party of fifty men of the Naval Volunteers arrived, and took up a position facing the entrance. Shortly after seven, the cortege entered the Bhowanipore road, the hearse leading, the brother officers of the deceased next, the firing party following, and the band last, an order of going exactly the reverse of what is usual on such occasions. On reaching the gate, the firing party, consisting of two hundred men of the Buffs with a full complement of officers marched in with arms reversed and formed up round the grave. A somewhat lengthy wait followed, owing to the tardy arrival of the officiating priest; as soon, however, as he put in an appearance, the coffin, which was covered with black velvet and ornamented with gold, was transferred to the shoulders of a carrying party supplied by the Naval Volunteers. The helmet and sword of the deceased officer were then placed on the Union Jack with which the coffin was draped, and to the soleam strains of the funeral march, the procession moved forward, headed by the priest. The Naval Volunteers, in addition to furnishing the carrying party, also acted as an escort, and were followed by a contingent of Marine Lascars, the officers of the Indian Marine and some of the employ r in the Dockyard bringing up the rear. After the short but impressive ceremony, the coffin was lowered by six petty officers of the C. N. V. and the Buffs fired three volleys over the grave, the band playing a few bars of music after each volley. The procession then returned in the same order and the parade was dismissed outside the cemetery, the Buffs marching back to their quarters in the Fort. Among those present we noticed Captain Anthony Gwyn, Deputy Director, Indian Marine, Captain E. J. Beaumont, Assistant Conservator of the Port, Captain W. H. Crozier, Agent for Government Consignments, Messrs. T. A. L. deBerry, Watson, Anderson, Bunyer, and Venn, officers of the the Indian Marine, and Mr. T. G. B. Overend.

Surgeon, Major Barker, M.D., has been appointed to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconachie.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday morning at the sitting of the Conference the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., read a paper on "The re-organization of real credit in India." In it he said: No fact in the economic condition of this country arrests attention more forcibly than the contrast presented by the hoards of unused capital stored up in the vaults of the Presidency and other exchange banks, and the high premium Government Securities command on one side, and on the other the utter paralysis of industry in rural India due to the poverty of the resources of the classes engaged in the production of wealth. It would appear as if some impenetrable barrier intercepted the overflow of wealth, and barred the channels of communication between the reservoirs of capital and the parched fields of Industry dried up for want of the wealth-bearing and fertilizing moisture of capital. This is not a fancy picture. It is a stern reality which has to be faced by all who feel an interest in the well-being and progress of the country. The Presidency Bank of Bombay alone has at this moment more than five crores of deposit receipts which it does not know how to use, and which drives it in despair to refuse Municipal and other private deposits except as current accounts which bear no interest. Nearly two crores of rupees are locked up in the Post Office Savings Banks in this Presidency alone, and as many as five crores are similarly locked up all over India, which the Government cannot turn to account except by buying its own Paper, and maintaining from the interest proceeds its Paper Currency Department. Government 4 Per Cent. Paper sells for Rs. 107 or 108 and 5 Per Cent. Municipal loans fetch Rs. 111-112 per nominal value of Rs. 100. The average for ten years of gold imports has been 4 crores, and of silver 7 crores, the latter chiefly coined into rupees, the former chiefly absorbed in ornaments. Meanwhile the cultivating and artizan classes can get no loans except at rates of interest ranging from 12 per cent. to 24 per cent. In four districts with a population of 35 lakhs for which information is available, the amount of annual borrowings on the mortgage of land exceeds 40 lakhs and of simple loans 16 lakhs, the interest rate on mortgage loans being generally 12 per cent. and on simple bonds 24 per cent. The slightest irregularity or delay in the annual rain-fall deprives the whole population of food and, what is far worse, leaves them without work, and Government finds it necessary to strain all its resources to arrest not only the food famine, but the work famine as well. Less than 3 per cent. of the land in the Presidency proper is protected by irrigation. This is the actual situation, and it is clear that it is alarming enough. If there were no capital in the country seeking investment, there would be reason for despair. But as things stand, the situation is not hopeless. There is capital ready to hand awaiting secure investment. There is the broad dreary expanse of industry which is thirsting for capital, and offering the most secure investment for its fruitful employment. What is wanting is the necessary skill and patience which will adjust the capacity of the one to the wants of the other, and make both work in a spirit of harmony and co-operation. In this connection it is very unfortunate that the economic conditions of England are so widely divergent from those of India, that the rulers of the country, brought up in the traditions of their native land, find themselves more or less unprepared to grapple with the difficulties created by this novel situation. With its land owned chiefly by a few landlords, and its peasantry representing a very small proportion of the wage earning classes, with its large accumulations of capital, and the vast development of its manufacturing and commercial activities, Great Britain is most peculiarly circumstanced, and its economic history furnishes no guide for dealing with the difficulties of the situation in India, where, except in a few provinces, the State claims to be the sole landlord, and agricultural classes form 80 per cent. of the total population, and there is no accumulation of capital, and manufactures and commerce are in their rudimentary stage, and in that stage also chiefly monopolized by strangers. On the Continent of Europe, however, Indian problems are fairly reproduced with Indian conditions of life and property, and the lessons to be derived from the study of Continental economy have a more practical bearing than the maxims contained in the usual text-books of English Political Economy. The task of reorganizing credit, both real and personal, on a sound and progressive basis, has been undertaken by Continental statesmen and thinkers during the last fifty years, and they have succeeded in bridging the gulf which separates the saving few from the producing many in a way which commands attention. If this task were undertaken in the same sprit by those who feel its importance here in the promotion of national well-being, and a *modus operandi* established by which people seeking secure investment can be brought face to face with those who need their help, and are prepared to offer that security, the nation would soon start upon a new race of life with its powers invigorated, and its energies awakened in a way no other single agency can accomplish. This Conference will not have met in vain, if it succeeds in drawing public attention to the subject as one of paramount importance, and if it attempts to suggest ways and means for practical adoption based on principles which will, in course of time, find their further development in far-reaching beneficial consequences. With this view it is proposed to give a brief history of the growth of the organization of real credit in the countries of Hungary, Austria, Germany, France and Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, during the past fifty years. The first Boden credit institute in Hungary was started in 1863 by 209 land-owners who subscribed among themselves a large amount of capital—about 1½ crores of rupees—of which 1-10th was paid up in cash, and the remaining 9-10ths were represented by bonds passed by the founders in favor of the Bank which were gradually withdrawn as the Reserve Fund increased. Every borrower had to become a member, and guaranteed with others who joined with him the solvency of the concern to all who had dealings with the Bank. The ordinary rate of interest on mortgage loans was much higher, but the institute made its advances at a fixed rate of interest,—6½ per cent. which was gradually reduced to 4½ per cent. The advances made were limited to half of the assessed value of the property mortgaged. No property was mortgaged which did not yield a fixed and certain income, and no loan was made except by way of a first and sole charge. The rates of interest stipulated included interest proper, and one per cent. for the sinking fund or for the amortization charge, and ·25 to ·50 per cent. for expenses and reserve fund. The repayment of principal and interest was thus secured by spreading the payment over a period of 34 to 41 years. The Bank issued its bonds of 100 or 1,000 or 10,000 florins at 4·85 per cent., and their bonds were made payable to bearer, negotiable. They changed hands and a portion of them was withdrawn by lot as each debt was paid off in part. The Bank was required by law to keep its bonds strictly within the amount of the value of the mortgaged property. Besides this guarantee the creditors had a first charge on the 10 per cent. paid-up capital of the founders, and the reserve fund, and a mutual guarantee fund, and the subsidy paid by Government to help the reserve fund. It is very important to note the concessions granted to this Bank by the Hungarian Government. The Government granted a subsidy to the reserve fund of 5 lakhs of florins. It exempts the Bank's profits from the income tax, and its operations from all stamp duties. It lent us the help of its officers for assessing the value of the property mortgaged. It orders inspection of accounts with a view to secure obedience to the rules, and finally property being committed, it permits the Bank to purchase and sell the mortgaged and also unmortgaged property on default in payment of its debtor without requiring it to go to law and take its chance of justice with its delays and costs. The borrower is required to pay six months' interest in advance, and the Bank also pays the coupons on its land to the holders thereof after every six months. The institute has thus fully realized the leading ideas of its promoters. It acts as an intermediary between the borrower and the lender while procuring for the donor easier terms and teaching him self-reliance and freedom, and it favours the lender by offering its own guarantee for the money he advances to the lender through its agency. These facilities have greatly helped the prosperity of all classes in the country, and lowered the rate of interest all round. The Bordeaux Credit Institute also deals with communes and municipalities, and advance loans on special favourable terms to these co-operations and to the Bank. France is pre-eminently a country of peasant proprietors with small holdings like those of India, and its agricultural interest is of considerable importance. Of course the French people are differentiated from our countrymen by their remarkable thrift, industry, and forethought, and their powers of organization and mutual help. These habits are, however, essentially the creations of the change that took place in the early part of the century, when the estates of nobles and the Bishops and monasteries were escheated by the State and parcelled out among the peasant farmers. The accounts of the French peasantry in times which preceded this great change do not show that there was then any such advantage enjoyed by them over our people. The French peasant is besides the proprietor of his holdings and has no tax to pay. Barring these differences of history and character, the conditions in France are like those of Western India. The French peasant is heavily in debt, more than half the land being mortgaged, but his debts sit lightly on him, because they represent improvements made in the land which cannot be said with equal truth of the debts due by our peasants. The reorganized system of land credit which has worked these wonders in France and Austria and Hungary may, therefore, be safely expected to achieve equal success in India. Austria, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland furnished equally interesting examples of that same liberal policy. The present circumstances of this country demand that the efforts made by the statesmen of so many countries, and which have been attended with such success, should be carefully studied by us with a view to practical action. There can be little doubt that if similar attempts had been made in England, the rulers of India would not have failed to take upon their shoulders the work of reorganizing credit on these lines in India long ago. The circumstances of England are, however, peculiar. The vast map of her population consists mostly of wage earners, and possess neither lands nor houses nor appliances of their own. The rich capitalists and landlords own the lands and houses and machinery and factories, and being intelligent and well organized need no special help. It is these peculiar circumstances which have made it supererogatory for the statesmen of England to devote their attention to these matters. Our agricultural and artizan population are not wage earners. They own their lands and houses, and implements of trade, and their small shops and factories, and their cattle and carts. They mostly work on their own account, and if they have no store or savings of their own as they generally have not, they must borrow money and repay it as they best can. The necessity of reorganizing credit transactions is thus not confined to agriculturist classes. It is a general necessity created in this country by its circumstances and habits, and measures which tend to rescue this business from its present chaos, and restore certainty and honesty in it, are sure to put new life and energy in the body politic. The question of credit, as observed above, does not concern agriculturists alone. It equally concerns spinners and weavers, carpenters, smiths, dyers, potters, brass and copper workers, silk and embroidery makers, shopkeepers, carriers, and all the trades and professions that are now practised in this country. The circumstances of India furnish strong grounds why the Government here should help this work of reorganizing credit in all these ways according as local difficulties or aptitudes may suggest or justify. An effort was made in this part of the country to start an Agricultural Bank on the lines laid down above. The scheme was well supported by the Local Government and by the Government of India also. It was, however, shipwrecked when sent to the India Office.

The promoters of the Agricultural Bank desired that Government should sanction the experiment in one taluka by undertaking an inquiry into the previous debts of the agriculturists, which, when ascertained, were to be paid off by the Government, the Bank undertaking to make good the sum so paid on conditions of its being allowed a first charge on the mortgaged estates of the ryots so benefited. The Bank undertook to charge very low rates of interest, and to recover them in instalments fixed with the approval of Government officers. To prevent all disputes, it agreed to leave this work of collection of instalments due in the hands of the village authorities, who were to realize the instalments as they now realize the assessment of Government Tagai advances. Lastly the Bank prayed that assessments within the area so dealt with should not be raised so as to disturb the arrangements they might enter into, and that their transactions should be exempted from all taxes and charges. In consideration of their undertaking to finance and work the concern and charge low rates of interest, the Government was to help them to obtain speedy and cheap execution. The scheme, however, fell through then, for reasons which it is needless now to relate. The difficulties of Indian life are, however too serious and peremptory to be satisfactorily disposed of in this way, and the question is sure to force itself upon public attention. Already we hear that the Madras Government has appointed a special officer to inquire into the subject, and the time, therefore, seems opportune to press the matter once more upon the attention of Government. State help is needed for the very cogent reason that State control and supervision are necessary to inspire confidence. The State need not expend its funds. The funds will be forthcoming to any amount if it only promises to organize the agency and set it awork. The Post Office and savings banks deposits are ready to hand. All that Government has to do is to appoint district or city committees of Indian capitalists to empower them to receive deposits at fixed rates and lend them at slightly higher rates to the borrowers on the security of lands, or houses, &c., the excess rate providing for a gradual amortization of the debt in a definite period, as also insurance charges and working expenses. The loans of these district committees should be allowed priority over all other debts, and exempted from all duties, and certain and speedy execution should be permitted to them. The experience of the working of similar bodies in Europe, and it may be noted in Egypt, justifies the hope that the losses will be very trifling, and the benefits incalculable.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M.G. Ranade then proposed and Rao Bahadur N. B. Dandekar seconded "That in the opinion of this Conference the time has now arrived when the Government should take into serious consideration the work of reorganizing public credit, both real and personal, in the interest of the agriculturists and artizan classes, on lines which the experience of other countries have proved to be safe and effective. This help need not necessarily take the form of contributions or advances of State funds, but Government should lend its active help to the saving and borrowing classes, and while securing to the first the benefit of a safe investment, afford facilities to the struggling agricultural and industrial classes to borrow money at moderate rates of interest by way of charge on their real property for purposes of improvement and maintenance, and enable them by easy instalments, spread over a long period to, pay off the principal and interest money. The Conference desires that as the Government of Madras has already moved in the matter, the Government of Bombay will be pleased to appoint special officers to make inquiries and enlist general sympathy in this work by moving about the district and ascertaining how far such a scheme or any other scheme based on similar lines can be taken up at once in hand, and that after the special officer's report is received, Government will see its way to undertake the necessary legislation."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At last Wednesday's meeting of the Industrial Conference (fourth sitting), Mr. G. V. Joshi read an interesting paper on the advisability of holding industrial exhibitions, under the auspices of the Industrial Association of Western India, at selected centres. He said that no more useful subject could engage the deliberations of the Conference than that. Formidable as were the difficulties which the industrial worker in India had to contend against, apparently there was none more so than his utter want of knowledge of the resources of foreign competition. He (the industrial worker) found himself daily more and more outstripped in the race, but had no conception of the means and methods of his foreign competitors. He saw their superior work flooding, in larger and larger volume, the markets of the world, including the markets of his native land; the contrast struck him; he recognised the immense superiority of the foreign articles as compared with his own, but had no eye to see by what means such superior excellence of finish and design was reached in foreign lands. In the presence of such an unequal competitive struggle, the Indian worker's feeling was naturally one of increasing bewilderment and despair. He was face to face in every market with his foreign rivals, but saw them on heights which he thought he could scarcely hope to obtain. He did not know—and as yet had no means of knowing placed within his reach—what science and inventive genius, as applied to the service of art and industry, had done for the foreign workers; and, dazzled by their superior workmanship, apparently beyond his attainable range, felt discouraged and dispirited for the fight. The free competitive contest helped to stir in him, as at present circumstanced, no ambition, no emulative aspiration, and, as the chances turned more and more against him, he was resignedly content to retire—and retired step by step—from the list where he thought he could no longer hold his own, leaving the fight and the magnificent prizes of the fight to his foreign confreres. And thus, industrially speaking, the chief grand moral purpose was lost, in the absence of proper instructional appliances of the wide world free fair, in which the Indian working classes were called upon, under the free-trade conditions of British rule, to bear their share. The Indian worker was seized with an overpowering anti-industrial sense of helpless despair, and there was no conscious endeavour to stem and turn the tide. The result was a suicidal and demeralizing conservatism in every sphere of Indian national industry. The Indian worker was, therefore, content to work in his old grooves; his methods and appliances were, perhaps, the most wasteful and antiquated conceivable and as old as the hills, and it was clear to him that it was not possible for him to continue much longer on the field on his old footing. Most of his industries were either already dead or dying, and field after field of profitable industrial occupation was passing under foreign control. He did not change his lines of work, nor desire to change them, being lamentably ignorant as to how and in what way he could with advantage make the change. He was under a strange and fateful spell, and seemed to apprehend, in the depth of despairing ignorance in respect of every onward step to which he was invited, either "a leap in the dark" or an utter break-down. A partial remedy for such a state of things would, Mr Joshi said, be found in the holding of periodical exhibitions of foreign arts and industries and articles and industrial appliances. Such industrial displays would go far to break the spell, and help to give the industrial classes in India a juster appreciation of the *rationale* of the general position. Such exhibitions would serve, if organised on a proper basis, to open up to their view a vista of possibilities of industrial development within reach and attainable distance, and re-establish their self-trust and hopefulness. Further, such exhibitions could, Mr. Joshi thought, be made to subserve as a valuable object-lesson to the industrial worker in science and technology, in their practical applications to art and industry, and, while suggesting new fields for effort, would create an intelligent demand on his part for a comprehensive system of scientific and technical instruction in the country. The success of the first attempts in this matter, however, would very much depend upon the way in which they were conceived and carried out. Regarding the proposal to hold an international exhibition on the model of the great London Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Joshi was of opinion that the proposal aimed too high, and seemed otherwise, in the existing circumstances of India, somewhat premature. To industrially advanced nations—well equipped for the encounter and fairly to the fore in the field—such exhibitions were of inestimable value; they supplied an instructive pictorial register of the relative advance of the competing countries, encouraged healthful emulation, and tended to raise the general level of industrial excellence. But the value of such magnificent displays of the world's arts and industries seemed, at the best, problematical in countries so backward as India—countries which were utterly destitute of industrial equipment, and which had yet to learn the most elementary lessons in industrial organisation and development. Here, the chances were that, from a moral point of view and inconceivable circumstances, such exhibitions would do more harm than good. The untutored and unequipped industrial worker, when confronted with such a display of the world's workmanship in its highest and richest forms, would feel rather bewildered and lost—overawed by its vastness and magnific

PURE PERSONALITIES.

M. Georges Berry, a member of the Paris Municipal Council, is busying himself with some well-intentioned schemes for the amelioration of the lot of the deserving poor. For instance, he is strongly of opinion that a considerable proportion of the food supplied to patients in the hospitals of Paris is not consumed by those for whom it is intended, and is in effect practically wasted. M. Berry consequently proposes that a regular system should be organised for the distribution of this surplus food to the poor of the district in which each hospital is situated. This benevolent municipal councillor points out that similar distributions are already made at some of the large restaurants and shops, schools and barracks in Paris. Another project that M. Berry has in his mind is the establishment of popular restaurants, partaking also of the nature of public shelters.

The marriage of Miss Eames, the opera singer, took place on Saturday, August 1, at the parish church of Bray, long famous for its time-serving vicar. The bridegroom was Mr. Julian Russell Story, the son of Mr. William W. Story, the well known American sculptor. Mr. Story has been steadily achieving artistic fame in Paris by his contributions to the Salon where there hangs a portrait of his bride. His father has added to his famous a sculptor at Rome by some enjoyable poetry. After the wedding ceremony, which was only attended by a few personal friends, the bridal pair left for the midlands where they will spend their honeymoon.

It is not generally known that the lady who was the cause of the duel which ended so tragically for Lassalle is not only still alive but has been quite lately in this country. Her story, though interesting, is not so commonly remembered but that it will bear repetition. She was Helene von Donniges, daughter of a German diplomat, and she and Lassalle fell in love with one another simultaneously. She formally engaged herself to him, and having left her parents' house, returned thither, hoping that Lassalle would be able to win their consent. Full of self-reliance, he attempted this task, but was unable to accomplish it.

She thereupon, in obedience to her parents, married the Count von Racowicz, a young Wallachian student to whom she had formerly been engaged. Lassalle, filled with fury, challenged both her father and her husband. The Count shot him. Helena devoted herself from that time forward to helping on the work that Lassale had left undone. She became a Socialist, and when her husband died she went to America. There she lived a considerable time, and re-married. This time she wedded M. Schevitch, a Russian Socialist, who in the early days of Henry George's movement in New York was his chief intellectual opponent.

Madame Blavatsky, who met Madame Schevitch in New York about twelve or thirteen years ago, describes her as being at that time "one of the most fascinating women in America." She is now tall, somewhat stout, and has reddish auburn hair. Were it not for the enthusiasm into which the brilliancy of her intellectual attainments and the charm of her manner threw Ferdinand Lassalle, few people who meet her now would believe that they had ever existed. Though not by any means a Theosophist, she was, under the influence of Madame Blavatsky, much attracted towards that fantastic religion, and when lately in London she stayed at the house in Avenue-rd. She has been immortalised in fiction by George Meredith in his novel "Tragic Commedians," of which she is the heroine, and Lassalle the hero.

The "rush Honewards" which seems to have marked this year has by no means spent its force (writes a correspondent), if one may judge from recent conversions amongst various classes of the community. Prominent amongst them are to be noted those of Mr. George Skeffington Ussher, a lineal descendant of the famous Archbishop Ussher, Protestant Primate of Ireland, Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, the well-known author, and his wife, who is a daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne; Major-General and Mrs. Whinyates and Mr. Basil Lechmere, son of Sir Henry Lechmere, Bart. At a time when all England is, as it were, venerating anew the memory of Nelson, it is interesting to find that the Hon. Edward Horatio Nelson has become a Catholic, making the third of the present Earl Nelson's sons who has taken that step.

Viscount St. Cyres, eldest son of the Earl of Iddesleigh and a popular student at Oxford, whose conversion was prematurely announced a year or so ago and denied by his father, has now openly declared his adhesion to the old faith by taking an active part in the formation of Newman House in South London, which is to be worked by Catholic members of Oxford University on the social and religious lines laid down in the Papal Encyclical. Amongst the ladies occur the names of Miss Stewart, of Ascog Hall, Bute; Mrs. Thornton, Superintendent of Mysore College; Miss Charlotte O'Brien, the daughter of the late W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., and of no fewer than three matrons of London hospitals, as well as several in the provinces. The latest clerical recruit is the Rev. Thomas Cato, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, making the twelfth minister of the Established Church who has "gone over" within a comparatively brief period. The usual statistics of conditional baptisms and confirmations just presented show that the number of conversions in each of the fifteen Catholic dioceses of England ranges from seven hundred to one thousand annually.

Mr. C. J. Radley, the High Chief Ranger of the Foresters' High Court, who has been presiding over the deliberations of that body at St. James's Hall, is a member of the London Society of Compositors, and has for some years been a trustee of that society. He was for a considerable time engaged on the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but left the composing room for the secretarial chair of the Medical, Sickness, and Insurance Friendly Society. The success which has attended his management of that society called forth the highest eulogies from Mr. Earnest Hart at the opening meeting on Monday as to Mr. Radley's powers of organisation and actuarial abilities. Mr. Radley also acted as Mr. Hart's election agent when that gentleman unsuccessfully contested Mile-end in 1885. Court Franklin—of which he is treasurer—may well be proud of Mr. Radley.

Mr. Matthew Burnett, the Yorkshire evangelist, who has laboured for twenty-seven years in Australia, has been resting in England the last four months, but has now so far recovered his health and voice as to be in good form for work. He proposes conducting some temperance and evangelistic missions in before returning to the Colonies. Mr. Burnett has done a remarkable work in the southern world. Since 1863 he has travelled througout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, administered the temperance pledge to 177,000, delivered 12,500 addresses in twenty-five years, and has had the co-operation of governors, bishops, State officers, local magnates, and ministers of religion without number.

Mr. H. Arthur Kennedy, the writer of the article on "The Drama of the Moment" in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, is a man of five and thirty, broad-shouldered, and about six feet in height. He has reddish hair, a pointed beard, close-cropped whiskers, with a long moustache. Mr. Kennedy, who is an artist as well as a playwright and man of letters, has a pleasant bass voice. Mr. Kennedy was the author of a three act farcical comedy, "The New Wing," produced at a Strand matinee in May last year; and it has been stated that a play of his on the subject of Aristophanes may be brought out by Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the Haymarket in the near future.

Grant Allen has been telling our colonial cousins what he thinks of his brother-novelist, "Q." Mr. Couch is pronounced "a clever young man with plenty of mettle and go in him." But oh, how he is flinging away good plots on very short stories. He will regret it by-and-by when he comes to be pumped dry of his ideas like the rest of us. It is the way of the young novelist. He throws away on a ten-page tale for a monthly magazine a dozen situations that later on would be worth to him £50 a piece as the central idea of a three-volume novel."

Mr. Gladstone is once more having his protrait painted by Sir J. E. Millais. The Grand Old Man is represented with his little grandson, Millais, previous portrait of Mr. Gladstone is considered by many artists the greatest portrait of the age.

Everyone who has met with the Prince of Naples has been struck by his extremely charming manners. He has all the demeanour and manners of a man of years, and the appearance of a boy. He is quick to remember and learn things, very grateful for information, and most gracious and pleasant in his bearing to those who come in contact with him.

Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, the Roumanian Heir-apparent, is, on his return from Germany, to reside at Jassy, where he will receive an allowance of two hundred and fifty thousand francs a year. The Vacaresco dispute has had a very serious effect on the always delicate health of Queen Elizabeth, who cannot be persuaded to give up the discussion, owing to so many complications.

NOTICES.

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He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
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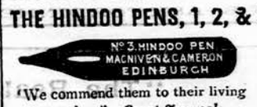

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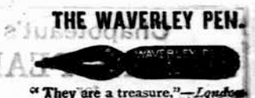

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.